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THE NEW YORK STATE VOTE

FINAL OFFICIAL RETURNS—IMMORTAL S. L. P.

Special to The Daily People.

Below are the tables of the vote cast in this State by counties, for the Socialist Labor Party at the last election, and at the preceding gubernatorial election, 1900. The vote polled by the Social Democrats, alias "Socialist" party, is attached for comparison. Those who are posted on local conditions will observe that the Hanford Social Democratic vote comes mainly from such German quarters as are wholly out of touch with and disconnected from the stream of the English speaking movement, and who, being as yet inaccessible to English speaking propaganda, are kept by their leaders totally in dark on the movement in America. This is notedly so in New York and Brooklyn, in Queens, Monroe, Onandago and Erie counties.

Counties.	De Leon. 1902.	Corregon. 1900.	Hanford. 1902.
Albany	441	238	123
Allegheny	45	14	15
Broome	61	29	21
Cattaragus	53	21	17
Canuga	192	176	30
Chautauqua	194	57	99
Chemung	49	137	26
Chenango	45	20	41
Clinton	16	15	5
Columbia	8	25	19
Cortland	7	12	5
Delaware	14	9	2
Dutchess	49	65	14
Erie	1031	947	506
Essex	29	12	68
Franklin	18	22	8
Fulton	172	186	465
Genessee	43	66	33
Greene	25	82	74
Hamilton	—	1	1
Herkimer	116	54	234
Jefferson	126	58	368
Kings	2809	1925	4381
Lewis	8	8	7
Livingston	18	14	6
Madison	32	49	56
Monroe	864	442	2198
Montgomery	53	48	28
Nassau	31	20	24
New York	5820	5395	10885
Niagara	40	68	51
Oneida	181	408	147
Onondaga	456	1135	367
Ontario	25	17	16
Orange	187	77	142
Orleans	26	46	11
Oswego	56	92	17
Otsego	21	92	10
Putnam	7	7	14
Queens	370	274	1037
Rensselaer	489	229	233
Richmond	123	153	129
Rodland	28	9	40
St. Lawrence	53	33	13
Saratoga	97	26	43
Schenectady	287	247	136
Schroder	4	6	5
Schuler	5	6	2
Seneca	28	31	10
Steuben	105	59	185
Suffolk	61	33	45
Sullivan	6	7	5
Tioga	11	7	4
Tompkins	19	46	34
Ulster	48	35	39
Warren	58	27	59
Washington	55	21	117
Wayne	29	8	20
Westchester	557	446	700
Wyoming	15	--	6
Yates	9	12	[illegible]
Total	15,886	13,762	23,400

But not yet are these figures even aided by this explanation, eloquent enough on the significance of the electoral battle delivered last November 4, in so far as it affects the Socialist movement in the land. In order to duly appreciate the same, a comparison must be also established between this year's poll and the vote polled last year at the mayoralty election in Greater New York. It is given in the below tables.

Boroughs.	De Leon. 1902.	Keinard. 1901.
Manhattan and Bronx	5820	4328
Brooklyn	2869	1638
Queens	370	181
Richmond	123	71
Totals	9182	6213

In view, moreover, of the increased vote of the Socialist Labor Party throughout the country, this chapter may now be closed. And in closing it, the below editorial—written on the eve of last election, and published in The Daily People on election morning, the morning of the day which closed with the above electoral showing—is appropriate. Here it is:

THE "PASSING OF THE S. L. P."?

With the battle of the ballots in course of being delivered this day, a word of retrospect and prospect is in season.

True to its prinicples, unswerving in its tactics, relentless in the aggressiveness that marks a revolutionary movement, the Socialist Labor Party conducted this year's campaign throughout the country along the identical lines that have marked its course every day, during and outside of campaigns, ever since it unfurled its banner twelve years ago. It so happened that this year an extraordinary social phenomenon aided the party to give point to its agitation and educational work, and, correspondingly, to emphasise its posture, the posture of a bona fide party of Labor, both in point of soundness and interpidity. That social phenomenon was the coal strike.

The coal strike coincided with the campaign. That wages and politics are inseparable, the Socialist Labor Party had ever preached. The coal strike offered an extraordinary opportunity to emphasise the point. But the point could not be properly emphasised without breasting an intense storm of popular superstition, raised by the strike itself. In this very fact lay the all-round testfulness of the opportunity. The S. L. P. headed straight for the storm. The storm of popular superstition in the case was the boundless admiration expressed for Mitchell the strike leader. The superstition arose from a just popular sympathy with the sufferings of the striking miners. It was a typical instance of how the heart can be captured to its own undoing. Just because the miners were pitiful victims of capitalism—for that very reason, not admiration, but execration was the just meed of Mitchell.

The miners are workingmen: under the capitalist system the workingman is a merchandise, bought and sold in the Labor Market, just as beef or pork, or any other merchandise: the same law that determines the price of all other merchandise therefore determines the price (wages) of the merchandise workingman: the exchange value of all merchandise declines owing to the decreasing social labor necessary to reproduce it, due to labor-saving machinery: consequently, the price of the working class cannot choose but decline. But—the workingman is a human being. This fact determines another, to wit, the total impossibility of "peace and tranquility," the total impossibility of "harmony" between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class—between a class, that would and must use the human being workingman as a merchandise, and the class that is made up of these human beings, workingmen. Not until that dark day shall have dawned upon us, when American Labor shall have come down to the abject coolie level, can there be "harmony," "peace and tranquility" between the two classes. To hold up this fact is essential to all sound Socialist theory; to apply it and enforce it against whomsoever holds otherwise is essential to all successful Socialist tactics. Without both, Socialism becomes a by-word, a mere snare and delusion. Now, then, in the midst of the coal strike and down to the day when he addressed the miners' convention at Wilkesbarre, advising that the strike be declared off, John Mitchell declared that "peace and tranquility," that "harmony," that "friendly business relations," and "no irreconcilable conflict" should mark the relations between the capitalist and the workingman [see "United Mine Workers' Journal" of October 23, 1902]. Alone, the Socialist Labor Party—its press and speakers— breasted the storm of popular superstition. It alone, at such critical and, therefore, seasonable hour, not only preached the abstract gospel of Socialism, but illustrated the same by holding up Mitchell to popular execration, despite all popular outcry in his favor. Thus the campaign was a test of sturdiness, of fitness; and the S. L. P. stood the test—it, and it alone. The organization that does that; the organization that does not flinch in the hour of danger—that organization has roots that cannot be up-torn; its success is assured.

Periodically, during the last twelve years, that is, since its start, the "Passing of the S. L. P." has been predicted; and the obscene birds of the political forest, deceived by the falling of dry leaves, and too nearsighted to detect the spread and strengthening fibre of the growing roots underneath, cawed back the silly prophecy. The S. L. P. will accomplish its task. And when that task shall have been performed; when the Socialist Republic shall have been reared, beneath whose dome no slave shall bend, and the Working Class, and, with it, Humanity, shall have at last been emancipated —when that task shall be done, then the Socialist Labor Party will take its place in a niche of the Pantheon where are enshrined the immortals that fought and dared for the human race, and that achieved success.

The "passing of the S. L. P."?

The S. L. P. is immortal.

THE STORM CLOUDS IN LABOR'S SKY.

The universality of the theatre of capitalism, is shown at a glance by the capitalist press. In France the miners driven and goaded to the last verge of despair with their hellish conditions arm themselves for their strike as part of "la lutte finale."

"Millerandism" and opportunism in France have made it "socialistic" to shoot down the rebellious working flesh and the armed conscript of to-day mount guard over the capitalist property they as workers, will be perhaps, attacking to-morrow. In the United States of America, the same storm clouds rise higher and higher over the horizon of Labor's sky. The "mine barons" like the "beef kings" are determined to have the pound of flesh, to Bull Pen—"civilise stiff," as Dooley would say, the working class that dares to demand anything beyond the lowest possible existence. There we have the chief fakir, the Lieutenant of his capitalist master, Mitchell, aping the dictatorial Morgan, while Morgan is regarding him from the large end of the telescope. There an army of desperate workers are pitting their bare arms, their naked flesh, against the "heroes" of Manilia. They are mowed down. All this might be regarded with more easiness were it not for the fact of the same social unrest, manifesting itself daily and hourly here in Britain. And the return of "victorious" troops from South Africa swelling the steadily growing army of unemployed, that marks the point that capitalism has again outpaced its enormous productive powers. We have the spectacle of the English and Scotch miners scabbing it on their class in France and America, and of a Ben Pickard raising himself on his hind legs and distending his long ears, braying that a dole be sent to mitigate the sins of the international scabbery. This cannot continue always. It is said hard knocks will teach the working class that, these social upheavals growing larger and deadlier with every recurrence only betoken the end of capitalism itself. It but requires that the working class be taught, and recognise the fact, and then, the storm clouds great or small, national or international, shall be dispelled and scattered, before the whirlwind of a class conscious proletarian revolt, that demands nothing but the unconditional surrender of the master-class itself.—"The Socialist Monthly," Edinburgh, Scotland.

"PROSPERITY"

MEAT CONTINUES TO RISE IN PRICE.

Prediction of a Reduction Has Not Become a Reality — Worse Than "Hard" Times—Price of Groceries Soar—Big Advance Over Last Year.

Among features which have added tremendously to the cost of living in the last three years one of the most important is the increase in the price of meats. This is due in part to the scarcity of corn with which to fatten cattle and poultry for the market, but in a still greater degree, as was demonstrated several months ago, to the exactions of the Beef Trust.

It was predicted by the apologists for the Trust that when the cattle that were on the ranges began to come in during the fall there would be a decline in prices. Instead of a decline the retail market in this city has shown a constant advance, in which there is yet no sign of abatement. Even the high prices of a year ago have been surpassed, and housekeepers are in despair at the prospect. Among the butchers' supplies of common consumption there is nothing that fails to show an advance over the prices of December, 1901, and a large increase over those of 1900.

On top of the rise in the price of groceries the increase in the price of meat has curtailed the purchasing power of a dollar to such an extent that a limited allowance for household expenditure must be managed with the utmost care if it is to be made to keep a family in supplies.

It has become a matter of frequent comment that, in spite of the prosperity which the country is enjoying, salaries and fixed incomes have shrunk in consequence of the general advance in prices until a greater necessity for economy exists in scores of families now than existed when times were "hard."

There has been a slight recession from the highest prices in ham and bacon, and this seems likely to become more noticeable as the market receipts of hogs increase. The chief fall has been in the price of bacon, as it takes longer to prepare hams for distribution through the retail channels of trade.

Beef and poultry, it is said, are likely to remain high. The reason given is that the owners of stock rushed it to market when the scarcity of corn began to be felt a year ago, and have not since brought it back to its normal level. Thus, although the corn crop of the present year was large, the farmers have less beef and poultry to sell than usual.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Advanced By The Middle Class, It Is Defeated by Popular Vote in 'Frisco.

Special to The Daily People.

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—The city had hardly settled down after the excitement of election when it became known that the franchise of the Geary Street Railroad was about to expire and that the question of municipal ownership of that street car line was about to be submitted to the electors of the town. The newspapers had the discussion all to themselves for a while, but soon a little pamphlet "Against the Acquisition by the City of the Geary Street Road," written by Horace G. Platt, president of the road, and setting forh the horrors of public ownership in the most approved capitalist style found its way into every household. This pamphlet had been previously presented at a banquet of the Merchants' Association, but then it was probably read after dinner. Other pamphlets followed and the discussion became general.

The workingmen were much wrought up on the subject through their fear of increased taxation. Your correspondent was so fortunate as to be present when the following debate between two day laborers took place: "Why, what do these fellows want," cried one in violent excitement, "they will tax us out of our boots!" A glance at the speaker's own footwear assured the observer that his dire prophecy might be fulfilled with little loss to himself. "Nonsense," said his companion, an employee of the Union Iron Works, "taxation will be increased a little at first, but before long we will take over all the car lines, and the income from them will lessen taxation by paying many of the city's expenses. It will probably pay the salaries of the police." The splendor of the last conception silenced all opposition.

In this new struggle Livernash and Wynn came again into prominence as champions of "municipal ownership." Timid citizens, feeling that a term in the national capitol would effect a radical change in their popularity, had hoped to get these congressmen-elect quietly off to Washington without more ado. But it was not to be. They arose again in their strength, broad-minded and "Socialistic" as became the representatives of the combined forces of the "Socialist," Union Labor and Democratic parties.

The vote upon the momentous question was set for Tuesday, December 2. On the preceding Saturday a large mass meeting was held at the Alhambra Theatre. "The cause of Labor" was represented by Livernash and Wynn, congressmen-elect, P. H. McCarthy of the Building Trades Council, and Mayor Schmitz, just returned from the East. McCarthy rose to great heights of eloquence and pleaded with the voters to enrich the city of which he was so proud. The Mayor came upon the stage amid shouts of greeting and storms of welcome. "His heart," he said, "beat quick with reciprocal affection." It may be concluded from his succeeding remarks that hearts beating "with reciprocal affection" have an undesirable effect upon a man's mentality. Livernash dashed forward "in a whirlwind of enthusiasm, the band playing 'Hail the Chief.'" He first surprised and horrified the vast assemblage by announcing that the president of the Geary Street Road was moved, to a certain extent, by self-interest, and then proceeded to take up Mr. Platt's points one by one. In justice to Mr. Livernash let it be noted that he does not wear his arms thrown backward over his head in the impossible position which they assume in his portraits in the daily papers. His arms are constructed after the manner of ordinary arms, but his logic—well, as Kipling would say, "that is another story."

The "great mass meeting" was an extraordinary success, its only drawback being that members of the Socialist Labor Party persisted in distributing Socialist literature among the crowd. Three meetings for the discussion of the same subject were held on the following Monday. One of these took place at the headquarters of the Building Trades Council, where the taxation question was probably settled.

The eventful Tuesday came and went. The corporation won. The city will not own the Geary Street Road.

San Francisco has again served as a battle ground for the struggle between the petty middle class, backed by the pure and simple unions, and the large capitalist, with the usual result. But in spite, of weakness and folly, thought is moving here. The time is fast approaching when these same workingmen will drop the cause of the dying class and wield their long misused ballot in their own defence. Not even capitalist millions can "roll back the tide of time."

LOUIS LARS RASMUSSEN.

Louis Lars Rasmussen, a machinist, late of 786 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, and a member of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., died of appendicitis at Lebanon Hospital on Thursday morning. Comrade Rasmussen was an active member of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District and has in the past been a delegate to the General Committee of Section New York. He was also a charter member of Machinists' Alliance, L. A. 274, S. T. & L. A., having been its financial secretary for a long period previous to his sickness ,and also a delegate to D. A. 49.

The comrade was also a member of The Daily People Auxiliary League.

Being unmarried and an earnest class-conscious Socialist, Comrade Rasmussen devoted all his spare time and energies to the interests of the organization to which he belonged, as well as never hesitating to assist them financially to the fullest extent of his ability.

The deceased comrade was thirty-five years old, a native of Kolding, Denmark, and up to the time of his sickness was a strong, healthy-looking young man.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a. m., from Bock's undertaking establishment, 788 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.

The remains will be interred in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Grand street, Long Island.

TUNNEL COMPLETED.

Risks of Labor Shown by Loss of Fifty Lives.

Cleveland, Dec. 7.—The last spadeful of earth that separated the workmen engaged in digging the two sections of the big water works tunnel under Lake Erie was removed to-day, and, after six years of continuous labor, the tunnel is completed.

Its purpose is to supply the city with pure water from an in-take crib five miles out in Lake Erie.

Since the work began fifty lives have been lost by explosions and other accidents.

The tunnel is 100 feet below the bottom of the lake. It is nine feet in diameter and 26,000 feet in length. When fully equipped its capacity will be two hundred million gallons of water a day.

The construction of the tunnel cost $1,250,000.

The active part which the labor unions of New Orleans are taking in the approaching election has again revived the belief that the working class is preparing to enter the political field in its own interests. Such, however, is not the case. The New Orleans movement owes its inception to Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, Cal. Schmitz is famous for his political labors in behalf of the Democratic party, especially in the recent campaign in this city. Judging from these facts it may safely be concluded that the New Orleans "labor uprising" is simply a bogus movement in the interests of the reactionary Democracy, which is now taking especial pains, as always, to make labor its ally by giving its pure and simple leaders jobs and breaking its election promises to the rank and file. The benefits of such a movement to labor may be judged accordingly.

COMING EVENT

GRAND MASQUE AND CIVIC BALL OF SECTION NEW YORK.

Will Be Held at Grand Central Palace on December 20—Bazaar Also in Connection—Object of the Affair—Work to Be Done.

The Daily People Festival, held on Thanksgiving Day was a grand success, and the large attendance showed how heartily the members and friends of the S. L. P. responded upon that occasion. The active members of Section New York, as shown by their work at the Festival, fully realize the importance of placing the Party's Official organ on a sound basis. They know that the building up of The Daily, Weekly and Montny People is essential to the progress of the movement in America. That there are many ways of doing these things all are aware. By subscribing to the papers; by persistently seeking to get others to subscribe; by joining The Daily People Auxiliary League, or otherwise donating or soliciting donations of money, etc.

Still another and very popular method of rendering the support necessary toward placing our Press upon the sound footing upon which we must and will place it, is the carrying out of enjoyable social gatherings, such as festivals and balls. At affairs of this kind, one has not only the satisfaction of performing one's duty in supporting the grand cause which they are intended to promote, but has also the additional felicity obtainable through attendance at an assemblage which brings one into pleasurable contact with a host of congenial spirits, all bent upon making merry, and all desirous of making the gathering a success.

Of this nature is the Grand Masque and Civic Ball, to be held under the auspices of Section New York, S. L. P., Saturday evening, December 20, 1902, at the Grand Central Palace. The Ball has been arranged by the Fourth, Eighth, Twelftn and Sixteenth Assembly Districts, and the proceeds will go in part toward the fund for the distribution of Jewish literature and for the benefit of The Daily People.

The holding of a ball at the Palace at this season has been an annual feature for some years past, the Jewish comrades having held them for the benefit of the Jewish Party Press.

Some months ago the present projected affair was decided upon for the same purpose, and the Grand Central Palace engaged for December 20. Since then, however, the Jewish Arbeiter Zeitung has been suspended, but the members of Section New York, knowing the power of printers' ink, and realizing the absolute necessity of doing everything possible to strengthen the position of the Party Press, concluded to retain the date at the Palace and run the Ball for the benefit of The Daily People and the fund for the distribution of Jewish literature.

Every one should hustle to eclipse all previous efforts in this line. The sum of $300 is to be given in the form of twenty prizes, to be awarded to those having the most original costumes. Music will be furnished by Musical Alliance, L. A. 1028, S. T. and L. A.

Tickets of admission cost but 25 cents. See that the sale of them is pushed vigorously.

A Fair will also be held in connection with the Ball, and all comrades who are desirous of donating presents for the same should send them to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade St., New York City.

THE BALLOT SYSTEM

Of Massachusetts—Its Workings Described in Detail.

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 1.—The Massachusetts system of ballot and ballot counting is probable one of the best there is in the country. A description of its working may be of interest to the readers of The Daily People.

After the candidates have been placed in nomination on their respective parties, they are grouped upon a specimen ballot in order of their alphabetical names, thusly:

Governor:	Mark One.
John L. Bates of Boston (R.)......	
M. T. Berry of Haverhill (S. L. P.)..	x
J. C. Chase of Haverhill (S.)......	
W. A. Gaston of Boston (D.).......	
W. H. Partridge of Newton (P.)....	

Under each group of names is a blank space left open for those voters who may wish to vote of a special candidate of their own choosing.

This specimen ballot is posted in several places in each election precinct, at least five days before election.

On election day the polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The precinct officers consist of a warden, a clerk and two inspectors, and also a set of deputies.

The voter, on entering the polling place, gives his name and address to the inspectors, and, receives from the clerk, a folded official ballot, similar to the specimen ballot. There are a number of stalls into which the voters enter to mark an X against the names of the candidates they wish to vote for. The voter folds his ballot again and hands it to the warden, who deposits in into a box and turns a handle, which marks the ballot cancelled and shows up a number indicating how many ballots have been turned into the box.

Any time after 2 o'clock, if there be no objection raised by any of the precinct officers, the counting of ballots may commence. For this purpose fifty ballots are taken out of the box and by the officers, folded reversely, so that the names are on the outside. These ballots are then strapped into a frame in such a manner that only the names of the first and last ballot shows and the crosses for that name are all in a horizontal line. A ruler is then laid across the ballots just underneath the name and crosses of each candidate. The number of crosses for each candidate are then counted and marked upon a special official sheet. The number of crosses and blanks thus marked must show exactly fifty, the number of ballots. If there be an error the process of counting has to be gone over again.

At 4 o'clock the polls are closed and the balance of ballots in the box are counted. The ballots are then placed into envelopes; fifty as counted, and with the tally sheets, are given in charge of a police officer, accompanied by the clerk and warden, taken to the city clerk, who makes up the official totals of each election. By this process, it often happens that the election results of each precinct are known a few minutes after the polls are closed. The precinct officers are not allowed to give out the results of their counting until the final result has been ascertained at the close of the polls.

If any voter detects fraud or error in counting he may together with nine more voters, petition for a recount of the ballots, and said recount must be had by the board of registrars in presence of the candidates who are thereby affected within ten days after the election. The ballots are preserved a reasonable time by the city clerk and then destroyed.

M. Ruther.

MONTANA ELECTION

A Struggle for Supremacy Between Conflicting Capitalist Interests.

A Wall street financial paper, in a lengthy review of the recent election in Montana, claims that as the returns are more closely studied it is found that there was a most subtle fight there between the Amalgamated Copper Company and the Heinze interests for control of the judiciary in particular, and that for the most part, the Amalgamated Company was unable to secure the election of its men.

In financial circles there has been much confusion in regard to the results of the election owing to the bare announcements of the result of the votes as being Republican, Democratic and Fusion. But it is now claimed that while Republicanism was not the real issue as understood in Montana, the issue was one of men rather than of party.

Local bankers maintain that while the Amalgamated people supported the Republican ticket with their money, they really expected the Democratic ticket to win, and that Leslie, the Democratic candidate for the supreme bench, was their choice as against Holloway, the Republican nominee, who was untried and unknown. Heinze supported Holloway because he was not an Amalgamated man. Holloway won, and for this reason Heinze claims victory on the judiciary ticket, which was to him, he claims, the vital issue. It remains to be seen as to what extent the legislature is independent of either Heinze or Amalgamated influence, which, as is well known, is controlled by the Standard Oil group of magnates.

Wall street bankers have been persistent in probing the facts about the copper and political situation in Montana, and have been openly condemning the barter and sale of votes and influences there, to further the interests of this and that copper company.

Every one at all familiar with politics admits the evils of private corporate contributions to political campaign funds. No corporation is likely to contribute to any political campaign unless there is a pretty fair understanding that there will be a quid pro quo.

Montana is no exception to the rule that follows from the dependence of political parties upon corporations or rich individuals for their campaign funds: Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania can be pointed to as further illustrations of the vicious tendencies of such contributions.

The men who control the Amalgamated Copper Company have stated in the public press time and time again, that they simply want their rights in the courts and by State legislatures and officials. They ask nothing more and will be satisfied with nothing less.

When corporations obtain such perfection in their grasp of the essential elements in politics as to insist upon "integrity" of legislators as the first requisite for public office, then Wall street hopes to see eliminated from politics such a struggle as has been witnessed in, Montana and in other States.

If the men who have now been elected in Montana will show by their every action a disposition to be "fair" in the treatment of the issues involved in the copper industries of that State, the Amalgamated interests, through their representatives in this city, that there will no longer be any necessity for the raising of the "dough bag" the news will be hailed with satisfaction.

THE S. L. P. VOTE

ITS SIGNIFICANCE AS COMPARED TO SOCIALIST VOTES ABROAD.

James Connolly Gives a Brief Outline of the Differences In Domestic and Foreign Electoral Conditions, That is Worth Reading.

While the returns of the voting in the recent elections are coming in, and the usual deductions are being drawn therefrom, it seems to me the time is appropriate for placing before the readers of The Daily and Weekly People a brief outline of the main points in which electoral conditions in this country differ from those in Great Britain and Ireland, and indeed in Western Europe generally.

In the first place, the franchise which in this country is open to all male adults, and in some of the Western States to all adults, male and female, is in England and Ireland limited to independent householders. Only those men who pay rent on the habitation of a household have votes. If a man goes through life without setting up housekeeping for himself he will never have a vote. He may indeed claim a lodger vote if he acquires a separate room, not opening out from another room, and paying a certain large proportion of the total rent of the house in which he lives, but this is to a great degree limited to the sons of the proprietor class, for whose sake, in fact, the lodger qualification was introduced.

On the other hand, any man who can get two voters to nominate him can stand as a candidate for any public representative body—parliamentary or municipal. This is more democratic than in the United States, where all candidates must be those of a recognized political party and where no ticket can be put in the field unless the political party placing it has polled in the past a certain percentage of the total vote, or has obtained the signature of a number of the electors running always into the thousands. But, on the other hand, in Great Britain every candidate must pay his share of the official election expenses, increasing according to the size of the constituency. The official expenses in a contested election are never less than £120, or about $600, for each candidate. This, of course, is aimed at the working class, to whom such a penalty is practically prohibitory. It is characteristic of English methods, which always preserve the reality of oppression under a simulation of liberty. It is also worthy of notice that there are no salaries attached to any position to be voted upon by the electors of Great Britain and Ireland—all representative positions in the gift of the electors are unpaid. Hence there is less political corruption in these countries than in the United States, and the labor fakirs do not spring up so rapidly as yet.

A number of persons have spoken to me of the comparatively small vote of the Socialist Labor Party as contrasted with the Socialist vote of some European countries, and seem to think that it is a reflection upon the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. But such persons do not understand the immense difference between the conditions which prevail in a general election in Europe and under a presidential election in the United States. In Europe a Socialist candidate is only to be voted upon by the electors in small constituencies of from 2000 to (rare instances) 10,000 voters. He is never put in nomination unless the party has reasonable chances of success, or is able to convince the electors that they have such chances.

My comrades in the Socialist Labor Party all know how much easier it would be to get votes if the voters thought the Socialist Labor Party was going to win the immediate election in which it was engaged, but they all know how little value that vote will be as an index to that real knowledge of Socialism possessed by the voters.

There are fifteen million voters, I believe, in the United States. If the Socialist Labor Party could personally canvass every one of those voters and could convince them that the Socialist candidate had an immediate chance of winning that election then the conditions in the United States would be analogous under a presidential election to those of Socialist constituencies in Europe. In other words, the Socialist Labor Party vote is the only vote in the world to-day of which it can be unqualifiedly said it was a vote for Socialism, and absolutely uninfluenced by local considerations or by the personality of candidates.

Compared with the vote of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party it is—assuming even that the Social Democratic party is honest—the vote of an army compared with the vote of a mob; and who, in the days of battle, would hesitate in choosing betwen the support of a large mob or a small army?

In conclusion, I think worth repeating an expression I heard from the lips of Comrade Sweeney of Yonkers, New York:

"It is true," he said, "that some who we thought our best men have left us, and some comrades are discouraged thereat, but if we look back to the days of the American Revolution we will see that the men who turned traitors and weaklings were generally men who, like Arnold, had been also looked upon as revolutionary leaders."

In other words, it is an old revolutionary experience. A fact worth pondering over in these days of Kangs and Kanglets.

James Connolly.

On the train at Grand Junction, Colorado, December 4, 1902.

S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION

DELEGATES ASSEMBLE IN HARTFORD AND GET TO WORK.

Assembly Organizes and Eeclts Committees—Action of G. E. B. in Suspending Pittsburg Locals Unanimously Endorsed.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 2.— The annual convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance opened here yesterday at the headquarters of Section Hartford, S. L. P., 892 Main street, with fourteen delegates present.

The convention was called to order, by William L. Brower, general secretary. He called upon the deelgates to elect a temporary organifiation and Delegates Markley of Braddock, Pa., and Powers of Providence, R. I., were nominated and elected as chairman and secretary pro tem. The Credential Committee which was in session on Sunday, then made its report, and it was accepted. The temporary officers were elected permanently.

Chairman Markley, then called for nominations for committee on law, which resulted in the election of Delegates Green of Newark, N. J., Gyot of Schenectady, and Powers of Providence, R. I.

Delegates Tracy of Lynn, Mass., O'Conner of Providence, R. I., and De Leon of New York, were chosen to act on the committee of Appeals and Grievances. The committee on State of Organization was then elected, D eLeon, New York; French, Lynn, and Markley, Braddock, filling the place.

The report of the General Executive Bord for the past year, was then read by General Secretary Brower, and referred to the different committes.

Reports of organizations throughout the country were then read. Alliances from as far West as San Francisco, Cal., were heard from. The convention was then adjourned to enable the committes to do their work.

Second Day.

The convention reassembled this morning and prepared to receive the reports of the committees.

The whole session was taken up with the committee on the State of Oraganization. The report was extensively debated, each delegate taking an active interest in it, after which it was adopted.

Much interesting light was thrown on the recent occurences in Pittsburg, Pa., when the action of the General Executive Board in suspending the locals in that city as they, its members, were expelled from the Socialist Labor Party, was being debated. As an amendment to the Constitution of the S. T. & L. A. reads: "That no expelled membre of the Socialist Labor Party shall be a member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance," the conduct of the General Executive Board was unanimously endorsed. This concluded the second day's session.

Third Day.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 3—The third day of the convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was opened this morning by Chairman Markley and the further reports of committees were heard.

During the debate that followed the committees' reports, many valuable facts were elicited which were of great interest to the delegates.

One of the principal actions taken in the forenoon was the re-establishment of the National Trade Assembly, which was abolished at the previous convention. Quite a lengthy discussion took place before it was adopted. Another matter of importance which consumed the balance of the morning session was the ordering of a general vote on raising the dues of the members of the organization. This was decided upon after the delegates had listened to arguments pro and con.

The special order of business for the afternoon session was the election of the general officers and the seating of the General Executive Board. New York was nominated as the seat of the General Executive Board and it was unanimously agreed upon. The convention then proceeded to the election of officers.

Delegate French, Lynn, nominated Anthony Macdonald of Providence, R. I., for the office of general secretary. William L. Brower, the present general secretary, was also nominated to succeed himself.

A discussion of the candidates then took place, and during it doubt was expressed whether Anthony Macdonald was a member of the Socialist Labor Party. Upon this, Delegate De Leon, New York, moved that Macdonald's name be withdrawn. De Leon, in support of his motion, stated that in his opinion officers of the S. T. & L. A. must be men over whom the Socialist Labor Party must have jurisdiction. The other delegates coincided with his views and Macdonald's name was withdrawn.

Michael T. Berry of Haverhill, Mass., delegate of the Socialist Labor Party to the convention, was then nominated for the position, but he positively refused to accept it. De Leon thereupon put John J. Kinneally of New York in nomination.

The discussion of the candidates continued until the hour to adjourn arrived, and will be taken up to-morrow morning.

This evening a mass meeting was held at the convention hall, 892 Main street, which was attended by a large audience. Speeches were made by the delegates explaining the principles of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P., and their remarks drew forth great applause.

Work Concluded.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 4.—At this morning's session of the convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance the discussion was resumed on the candidates for general secretary—William L. Brower, the incumbent, and John J. Kinneally. The discussion was finally put an end to by Brower withdrawing his name. Upon that the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for John J. Kinneally, and he was declared elected.

The other officers elected are Gilhaus, treasurer; and Olsen, Bartell (machinist), Kops (shoemaker), French (weaver), and Plamondon (railway worker), general executive board.

As the place for holding the next national convention, Boston, New York, Newark, Syracuse and Lynn were nominated. The choice fell upon Newark, N. J.

The committee on the state of the organization submitted further reports, among them a resolution on the late miners' strike, and one on the Gompers' admission that his unions would be soon fighting one another behind barricades on the streets. These resolutions were extensively debated.

At the afternoon session the committee on laws reported on the various amendments to the constitution submitted to it. One of the first ones favorably reported upon was to the effect that all labels in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance be abolished. This was adopted unanimously.

Another was in relation to National Trade Alliances, and read as follows: "A National Trade Alliance shall be of the nature of an industrial alliance, managed by an executive board elected by the locals in that industry and having jurisdiction over the industrial affairs of the various workers organized in its particular industry, subject to the general executive board."

This also was adopted, and a resolution passed instructing the incoming G. E. B. to elect a committee to draw up rules and regulations relating to the government and representation of the N. T. A., and amendments to constitution incident to formation of same, such to be submitted when ready to a referendum vote.

An amendment declaring that all members of the S. T. and L. A. must be wageworkers was also adopted unanimously.

That no member of the G. E. B. shall be an officer in a subordinate body, with the exception of delegates to a district alliance, who are not considered officers within the meaning of this amendment, was the substance of another resolution which was passed, and followed by one providing that only those who are members of both the S. T. and L. A. and S. L. P. shall be eligible for election as national officers.

It was also resolved that a newly-elected general executive board shall take office on January 1 following its election. A resolution was also passed instructing the general executive board to send out a recommendation to all loyal members to do all they possibly can towards the support of the official organ by joining the Daily People Auxiliary League, and otherwise rendering it moral and financial support and striving to increase its circulation.

After the passage of a resolution declaring it the sense of the convention that the body stand ready to assist the local alliance of Hartford, a motion was passed that all amendments be submitted to a referendum vote.

A discussion under the head of good and welfare then took place, in which all present took part and expressed their views on the future prospects of the Alliance and the methods that should be followed to strengthen and upbuild the Alliance, of the progress of which all are very confident.

Following this discussion a vote of thanks to the S. L. P. section and the local in Hartford for having allowed the convention the free use of their headquarters, was passed, after which, amid cheers, the convention adjourned at 4:30 p. m., and the delegates left for their respective homes, fully satisfied with the work done.

MEDWAY, MASS., S. L. P. VOTE.

Mary E. Cunningham, a ten-year-old miss, writes to inform The People that she is interested in the S. L. P., and that she would be pleased to have it known that the S. L. P. cast 14 votes in Medway, Mass., where she lives. This is the first S. L. P. vote cast in Medway. Many thanks to the little miss.

VOTE IN DELTA, COL.

Delta., Col. Nov. 28.—The S. L. P. vote in Delta county is 24 straight, 11 split. Last year we had 4 votes. The Multi-cocoa, or "Socialist" party poll 378, but it lacks cohesion. Connolly speaks here Dec. 3—will send report of meeting.

S. B.

THOUSANDS IDLE

ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF SUFFERING IN ENGLAND.

Laborers at Docks in East London Fight for Opportunity to Work—Charity Organizations Beseiged—Unemployed Ex-Soldiers.

London, Dec. 6.—After only a few days of the cold snap it is strange to notice the almost universal cry of distress throughout the English press, and especially in the newspapers of London.

No doubt there is an enormous amount of poverty and distress in London at the present time, especially in the ranks of unskilled labor. This, it is believed, is due to the general want of employment, rather than to the depression in any particular trade.

The exception, however, is in the shipping business, the main factor which concerns East London. The scarcity of work at the docks is such that thousands of dock laborers are at the gates every morning almost fighting with each other for the few hundred work tickets which are issued by the foreman. Nothing to be compared with this has been seen at the docks for twenty years.

There are no means of getting accurate statistics as to the number of people who suffer by this situation, but tens of thousands of men are out of work in London, while the Daily News estimates that a half million are idle in England.

Reports from the charitable organizations in every quarter of London speak of abnormal distress. Westham has already made a grant of £1,000 for relief work in its own district.

A painful feature is that a great number of the men who are applying for relief at the workhouses or employment at the different bureaus, fill up the space of "last occupation" on the blanks with the word "army."

The sudden influx of these returning soldiers from South Africa has already overfilled the employment market and has resulted in much misery. The extent of this distress may be realized to a certain extent by the fact that in a typical board school like Blake street, Lambeth, which is by no means the poorest district in London, the father of one child in every six is out of work.

Glasgow, Dec. 6.—The Glasgow Iron Works, one of the largest foundry establishments in Scotland, announced to-day that the shops would be closed in a short time. This action will throw hundreds of men out of employment. The depression is due to German and American competition.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

We are in receipt of the following letter from a New York comrade:

To the Daily and Weekly People—Inclosed find $3, which I desire to present to The Daily People as a Christmas gift. I wish I could make it more, but work has not been very steady with me of late. despite all the talk of prosperity that we hear so much about and see so little of.

In sending my mite I do so in the belief that I could not better expend this sum from my hard earned wages. I recognize that the press of the S. L. P. cannot as yet be made self-supporting, and I am determined to do all that I can to help it, so long as help is needed.

At the time of making these little donations it may pinch me a bit, but I am really no worse off at the end of the year, and I have had the great satisfaction of having helped along the Social Revolution.

When I get steady work I will donate a day's wages now and then to The Daily People. I wish it could be arranged that all the Party members would devote one day's wages to the Daily People. Say that a certain date was set, and everybody turned in to The Daily People his wage for that day, what a glorious day's work it would be!

A. F. W.

New York, December 5.

Comrade A. F. W. realizes the fact that this paper needs the constant loyal and material support of every reader who believes in the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party.

The conducting of a daily paper is no child's play. The capitalist papers could not exist without the public pap and the heavy advertising they are able to get. Even their daily papers, backed by large capital, have gone to the wall. In the very nature of things, The Daily People is shut out from the sources of income open to the capitalist press. This paper must look for its sole support to those who believe in that for which the paper stands. And it does not look to them in vain. But while such affairs as the Thanksgiving Festival, held in this city, are of great assistance, they are not enough. The legacy of indebtedness left by the previous management absorbs all of the proceeds of such affairs. Once freed from these entanglements, our progress would be much easier and more marked.

For the lack of a little ready capital we are hampered, not only with our plans for improving the Party Press, but in the important work of the Labor News Company as well. The seed sown in the last campaign is taking root, and with proper cultivation is sure to yield a harvest at the ballot box. With your help, we propose to reap that harvest. We know the Party is poor. We know the strain there is upon the membership to keep things going, but we feel that with our hands freed we could render the organization everywhere greater assistance than has been possible in the past. The Monthly People is one of these aids, and we have other projects under consideration that will be launched when we are financially able.

The suggestion of A. F. W. seems to us a good one, but we would amend it by suggesting that those who think favorably of the plan set aside their own day and send in their contribution, so it reaches us before January 1. We will acknowledge such contributions under the head of "Special Xmas Box," for which we have already received $8.

The fact that we were unavoidably delayed in getting out the second issue of The Monthly People seems to have acted as a damper on the work of getting subscribers. During the past week we received a total of 487 names. The December number may also be a little late, but don't let that discourage any one. The paper is here to stay. The following are the workers for the Monthly who sent in ten or more names last week:

F. L. Brannick, Auburn, N. Y.	32
H. S. Aley, Lincoln, Neb.	36
F. Kissel, Omaha, Neb.	20
H. Beisiegel, Auburn, N. Y.	20
Charles Pollard, San Antonio, Tex.	20
Thomas Sweeney, Louisville, Ky.	15
J. C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J.	13
Max A. Goltz, Winona, Minn.	12
W. W. Evans, Salt Lake City, Utah	12
C. A. Luedecke, Rochester, N. Y.	11
F. Hanzel, Chicago, Ill.	11
Olive M. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.	10
John Farrell, Lowell, Mass.	10
Ferd. May, Elizabeth, N. J.	10
R. W. Eagan, New Britain, Conn.	10
H. Kober, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10
E. T. Walker, Vineyard Haven, Mass.	10
E. B. Mercadier, San Jose, Cal.	10
Owen Rogers, Thomaston, Me.	10
Thomas Slovin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10
E. Ceely, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10
C. H. Pierce, Albany, N. Y.	10
J. W. Billings, Grand Junction, Col.	10
K. Zimmerman, Hoboken, N. J.	10
C. Minkley, Milwaukee, Wis.	10
E. M. Rubringer, Milwaukee, Wis.	10

During the excitement of a campaign the circulation of The Daily People always jumps up. This year the percentage of increase that remained after the election is larger than ever before. The comrades, if they would, could help this part of the work greatly. Get the paper on the newsstands. Make it to the interest of the dealer to display it, and take care of unsold copies. Results are sure to follow. We have had reports from half a dozen comrades who have tried the plan, and they have been surprised to find that in a short time half a dozen copies were sold where none were sold before.

Not hurrahing for the Social Revolution, but working for it, will hasten the day of our emancipation. We drop this hint to correspondents who sign "Three Cheers for the S. L. P.," or "Hurrah for the Socialist Republic," while they at the same time fail to pay any attention to our reminders that we are hampered here because they neglect to pay what is due the Party Institutions.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

Getting Together in Syracuse to Rehabilitate Judas Pellenz.

Special to The Daily People.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 3.—"Birds of a feather will flock together." The big Kangs, Little Kangs and Judas Pellenz, all got together recently and started what they are pleased to call the "People's Lyceum," under the auspices of the S. D. P. The speaker of the day was the professor of political economy from the University Delmar E. Hawkins. His subject was "The People."

It seemed to be the intention of the Kangs in starting the lyceum to get the Judas back into action work for Socialism; and also exploit the personal influence that he has built up since he sold out to McGuire. Of course, McGuire was turned down at the last municipal election, and Kline was elected So, in order to build up prestige with Kline, why the Judas took up the study of law in the mayor's law office.

Since that time he has spent his leisure moments with "the boys" in the billiard room. Later on he joined the "Economic League" that was organized in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on September 26, 1901. It started with one hundred and eighty of "our best citizens," and elected as its president Judge Charles Andrews, with "goood citizenship" as its watchword.

Concerning membership the extract from its constitution, given elsewhere, will show that you must be perfect to be entitled to membership. Judas being perfect, it was no trouble for him to become a member. Now that the organization has died it would be sad to let this influence that Pellenz has built up with "our best citizens," die out; when it can be used by the working class to abolish wage-labor.

The Social Democratic Party wants just such men, when one word from Mr. Pellenz to those one hundred and eighty "good citizens," would make them do just as they pleased, so that wage slavery will be abolished without the loss of one tear.

When the meeting opened for discussion one Kang after the other was sandbagged by the professor, and, as fast as he would fix their feet for them they would go back to the woods. Judas saw that something must be done. So he gets a young man to get up and tackle Mr. Hawkins, on the law of supply and demand. The young man got up and, not understanding his subject, well, got out of wind, and so he retired to the woods, also. Judas, as usual, did the Judas act in not coming to the young man's rescue. So the professor trimmed the whole bunch, Judas and all. "The borers from within" announce that they will repeat the show next Sunday. This is the party that will overthrow capitalism. About twenty people were present, mostly Kangs.

Here is the extract from the constitution of the economic league: "Applications for membership shall be referred to the committee on membership whose unanimous recommendation shall be necessary to constitute the eligibility."

"Light is surely breaking in Syracuse.

J. T.

The "Anti-Trust" Democrats should feel proud of the Parisian achievements of those sterling Democrats, Anthony Brady, the friend of David B. Hill, and William C. Whitney, the sponsor of Lewis C. Nixon, all of whom were conspicuous, in one way or another, with the "Anti-Trust" meetings held by the Democrats during the recent campaign. Brady and Whitney are the heads of a $50,000,000 corporation formed to control the lighting interests of Paris. This is right in their line. These eminent Democrats are connected with innumerable electric light, power and traction companies, including the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the Metropolitan system and the Elkins-Weidner-Whitney syndicate, which has Standard Oil backing. Surely, this is not a bad showing for the "anti-trust" democracy.

AMERICAN INVASION

INROADS OF UNITED STATES GOODS INTO MEXICO.

Methods and Customs of This Country Being Adopted — Three-fourths of Mexico's Railroads Owned by American Capitalists.

City of Mexico, Dec. 7.—Mexico buys more goods from the United States than it does from all the rest of the world, and it sells it fully three-fourths of all the products which go beyond its borders.

Americans are in evidence in the metropolis; American goods are popular, and American ideas are being adopted. Almost every block in the city has some evidence of what has been termed "the invasion."

Telephones, electric cars and typesetting machines have come down from the United States, and they are all going to stay. The bicycle has had its day as a novelty for the automobile, the moving pictures and the phonograph are here.

When "society" comes out in the evening for their daily parade through San Francisco street they trundle over American asphalt in vehicles that are the product of Yankee labor, and which are drawn by thoroughbreds imported from the United States.

There are about 12,000 Americans who are now permanent residents of the country, and 4,500 of these live in the capital. An American on the streets of the City of Mexico attracts no more attention than a Kentucky colonel in Chicago.

About a year ago the Department of State at Washington sent a short dispatch to Andrew D. Barlow, United States Consul General here, to ascertain the amount of American capital invested in Mexico. It has taken twelve months of constant labor to comply with this brief request. While the actual result of this canvass is not ready for publication, it is said that the number of American firms, individuals and companies doing business in the republic is between 1,100 and 1,200. The grand total of capital invested by these concerns is something over $500,000,000 in gold, and this stupendous sum is constantly being increased by the advent of new investors, and the enlargement of present holdings. The State having the largest amount in this investment is said to be Sonota, while Chihuahua is second. Both are border States, the first being south of Arizona and the second south of New Mexico.

Taken under distinctive business headings more American money is undoubtedly invested in railroads than in any other one thing. Nearly three-fourths of all the capital from the States is engaged in this line of enterprise. The most important enterprises in this line now under way in Mexico are the reconstruction of the Mexican National line from narrow to broad gauge. Through sleepers are now running from St. Louis to Monterey, and it will only be a short time until the trip can be made to this city without change of cars. When this great work is completed it will represent an investment of more than $100,000,000. The second notable undertaking referred to is the line across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, by the firm of S. Pearson & Son, of London, who are under contract with the Mexican Government. By this route travelers can cross the continent by daylight, making the trip from ocean to ocean in a day.

There are connections being constructed with this line so the entire trip can be made by rail from the city of Mexico to Salina Cruz, on the Pacific coast. There is only an eight-mile span lacking to make the chain complete, and this will be finished inside of a month.

Mexico's first source of wealth was her mines. Americans have invested about $80,000,000 in improved mining machinery, and many claims that have not produced ore in paying quantities for centuries have been made to yield profitably by the use of modern methods. Agriculture and manufacturing come next in the industries in which the Americans are engaged.

While Mexico is now essentially a mining and agricultural country, depending in a large measure upon the United States for its supplies, there are indications of its awakening to the advantages of maintaining manufacturing enterprises of its own. The most notable evidence of this tendency is in the great falling off in Great Britain's cotton textile trade owing to the increase in the local production of cotton goods called "manta," and prints, which are used almost exclusively by the natives for dress. Large and well-equipped mills for the production of these goods are in operation, and, although Mexico is not able at the present time to supply her factories with all the raw material they need, the amount of home-grown cotton is increasing annually. The climate and the soil are favorable to the production of this staple, and there is every reason to believe that Mexico will soon become conspicuous for manufactures in this line.

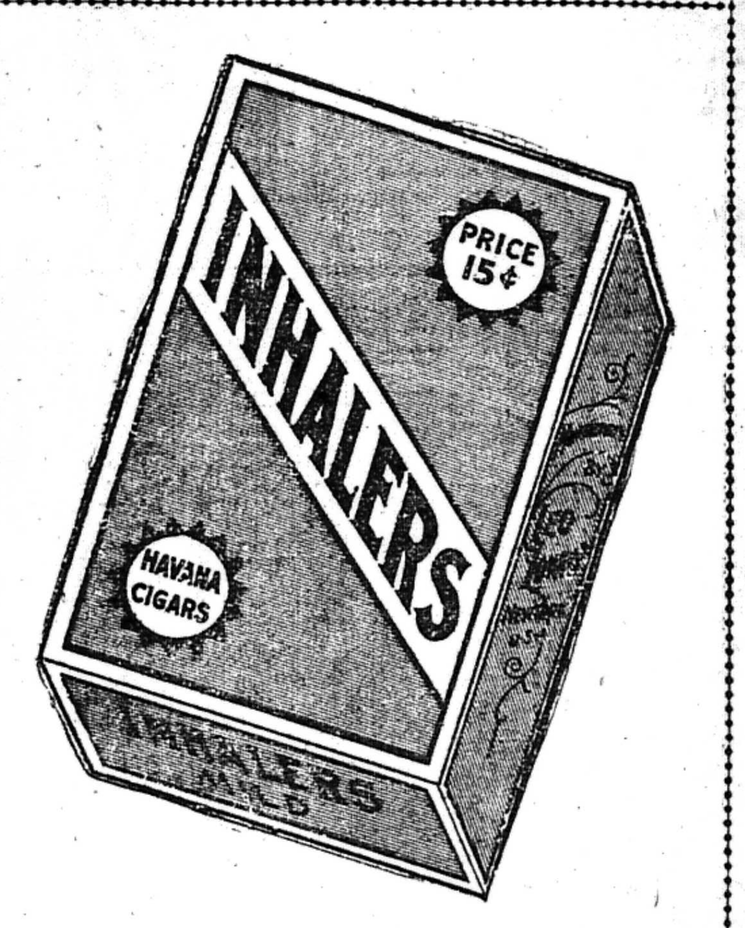
There are few concerns doing business in Mexico that are not sufficiently financed to make them substantial. Failures are very few indeed, and when they do occur Government authorities thoroughly investigate the accounts in behalf of the creditors.

R. G. Dunn & Co. have extended their system to include Mexico, and any merchant or manufacturer in the United States can ascertain the reliability of a customer anywhere in the republic as easily as if he resided in a remote portion of the Union.

LAWRENCE MUNICIPAL VOTE.

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 3.—The vote cast at the municipal election held yesterday for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party is as follows:

Mayor.	
Francis Worster	45
Alderman.	
Ward 1—Gilbert G. Smith	123
Ward 2—John Kenny	112
Ward 3—Frank Fulton	104
Ward 5—Charles Watson	114
Ward 6—Robert Lawson	89



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Natures Beauties, 4¾ in.	2.00	Red Ribbon, 4½ in.	3.50
Medallion, 4⅝ in.	2.25	La Amenidad, 25 for	2.00
Invincibles, 5½ in.	1.75	WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES	

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THE REWARD OF LABOR

Is Shown in the Career of John Creeran, Weaver, of Adams, Mass.

Special to The Daily People.

Adams, Mass., Dec. 2.—We have all heard that beautiful story about the reward of honest labor, thrift and industry, and how all workingmen may become rich and even millionaires, if they are only thrifty and industrious enough. We read of it in the papers, we hear it preached in our churches and eulogized in the colleges.

John Creeran, a weaver, who has lived at Adams nearly all his life, was "thrifty," "industrious" and had worked as hard as ever he knew how, ever since he was old enough to find employment in the factory. At the age of 67 he was so rich and prosperous that he was compelled to seek admittance to the town's almshouse.

After being accepted as one of the town's poor last week he naturally had a desire to have his household effect with him and last Saturday asked permission to get them. It would of course have been asking too much to get a conveyance for the old cast aside workingman, so John made the two mile tramp from the poorhouse to his former home on Friend street, as best he could, although his legs threatened to give way beneath him before he has gone half way. However, he reached his old home somehow, and then after a short rest he gathered up his belongings, consisting of some ragged clothing and an old umbrella and started on his way back to the poorhouse.

It was about 9 o'clock in the evening when C. E. Sherman, the manager of the town farm, started out in a buggy to go to the village. When about fifty rods from the house his horse shied at something lying in the road. Getting out to investigate, Mr. Sherman found the dead body of John Creeran, with the bundle of clothing and the old umbrella, all that he possessed after a life of hard labor, still clutched tightly in his hand. He had died of exhaustion and had been dead some hours before he was found. He was buried Thursday.

Such is the reward of labor!

Civilization is spreading. The Sioux braves are seeking divorces in South Dakota, too.

The Government

IT IS THE MOST POWERFUL AGENCY CAPITALISM HAS.

The most powerful agency in the hands of the capitalist class for the furthering of its interests is the State or Government. This power is placed in the hands of the capitalists by those workingmen who vote ANY other ticket than that of the Socialist Labor Party. When the S. L. P. calls upon the workers to unite under its banner for the capture of the Government in the interest of the workers, the press, pulpit, politicians, college professors and other intellectual prostitutes in the service of the capitalist din into the ears of the workingmen that their condition cannot be improved by capturing the public powers.

Leaving aside the question of benefit to the working class let us see what are the uses of Government to the capitalist class.

The modern State grew with and through the capitalist class until the point was reached when the former became the most powerful means for the exaltation of the latter. Each has promoted the interests of the other; the capitalist class cannot forego the assistance of the State, as at present constituted; it needs the powerful hand of Government to protect it from internal and external foes.

The capitalist system of exploitation is by no means the product of specific laws. It is, on the contrary, the weaknesses of the system that have brought the laws that are to-day in force. These laws do not create the exploitation of the worker; they only provide for the smooth running of the system of exploitation, together with all the other processes appertaining to the existing social order. Law may be designated the lubricating oil, the object of which is to diminish as much as possible the fraction between the social antagonisms in the present social mechanism.

For every weakness in the constitution or make-up of the capitalist system, a special function is required of modern Government.

It is a weakness in the capitalist system of production that its mechanism becomes more and more complicated, and the individual capitalists more and more interdependent. The prompt fulfilment by each individual capitalist of the duties that arise from his economic functions is a requisite condition for the fulfilment of their corresponding duties by all the others. Such a delicate social mechanism can suffer less than any of those that preceded it the individual settlement of disputes by the parties concerned or aggrieved. In proportion, therefore, as every single capitalist becomes more and more dependent upon the prompt co-operation of numerous others, the more involved, cumbersome, and complicated grow their conflicting interests. Out of this weakness springs the necessity for an adequate system of laws and of judicature, and of a properly equipped Government, able to keep the individual capitalists to their duties. Hence, rises the vast machinery of courts with their extensive appendages, intended to enforce their decrees.

It is a further weakness of the capitalist system of production that it digs the ground from under itself. The more it produces, the larger becomes the number of the propertiless, and consequently, the slighter the general capacity of the people to purchase their own products in the markets of their own country. Thus, capitalism in every capitalist country restricts its own, the home market, at the same rate that it develops in vigor. Failing of a market at home, the capitalist looks abroad, and is pushed beyond his own political limits in search of foreign markets. Foreign commerce plays, accordingly, from the start, an important role in capitalist production. In proportion as the latter develops, security abroad and the power to expand over foreign lands become vital questions to the interests of the whole capitalist class in a capitalist nation. In the world's markets, however, the capitalists of one nation run against those of another as competitors; in order to cope with each other, each set invokes the powers of its own State to enforce its "rights" at the cannon's mouth, or, what it likes still better, to chase its competitors away. Formerly wars were dynastic, to-day they are essentially commercial; in the last analysis, they can now always be traced to the economic conflicts between the capitalists of belligerent nations. Out of this weakness of the capitalist system of production—the requirement to conquer, and maintain itself in, foreign markets—springs in turn the necessity for extensive armaments by land and by sea. Hence "War Departments" in government, with navies and land forces, whose size grows from year to year, with an ever-increasing and expensive personnel of officers—an idle, unproductive class, that cultivates the "art of war" and must be supported from the surplus of the capitalists.

A further weakness of the capitalist system of production consists in the antagonisms it generates between exploiters and exploited. This weakness the capitalist system shares with all of those that have preceded it, all of them being based upon human exploitation; but it intensifies the ill, and reproduces it in an aggravated form. The more the capitalist system develops, the greater becomes the friction, and the sharper the antagonisms, between these two leading and now only remaining classes—capitalist and proletariat—and the larger, more powerful, becomes the proletariat. Increasing numbers, increasing uncertainity of livelihood, increasing want and dependence, all of these causes combined conspire to make the proletariat more and more redoubtable to the capitalist class. Out of the weakness of this danger springs the third function of the capitalist State, the function of keeping the working class down. This specific function is filled by extending those previously mentioned. Hence the necessity of a still larger system of Courts, with a still larger and more specialized system of repressive forces—constables, police, official Pinkertons, militias, etc., etc.

Lastly, it is one of the conspicuous weaknesses of the capitalist system of production that it generates a special worthless, disgraceful, criminal class—the slums. As capitalism grows, the ground is narrowed upon which people can stand. The uncertainty and dependence of the masses become fatal to character; the weakest of the population, morally, sink swiftly below the class of the proletariat, they fall into the slums and become a part of that sink of moral putrefaction. The slums are recruited both from the capitalist and the proletariat classes, with numberless additions from the middle class. The steady increase of the capital necessary for production ruins the capitalists whose property is not sufficient to carry on the competitive struggle; it crushes out the members of the middle class; and it plays havoc among the proletarians. Fraudulent practices, crime in some form or another, from the lightest to the blackest, become the methods that the most unfortunate, the weakest, or the worst disposed of these resort to. Out of this weakness of the capitalist system springs, in all capitalist countries, the necessity for that extensive branch of government—the penitentiary, with its numberless appendages of jails, "houses of correction," "reformatories," etc.

The capitalist system cannot live without the State. The working class cannot free themselves from capitalist exploitation until they conquer the political power, to the end that with its aid, they may overthrow the capitalist system and change the nation into a Socialist Commonwealth.

The Working Class

Why It Must Be the Recruiting Ground for the Socialist Army.

Occasionally we meet persons, more or less imbued with utopian ideas, who urge us to carry the propaganda of Socialism to the small property holders, and even to the rich. "Make the movement broad," they cry, "and take in all classes." The Socialist Labor Party, however, confines its agitation to the working class. Why its agitation is confined to the working class, the following will show:

The establishment of Socialism means the overthrow of the capitalist system of production, which benefits the idler class and is productive of naught but misery to the working class. Whereas the machinery of production is now held and owned by the capitalists, under Socialism the machinery of production—land and capital, i. e., machines, tools, etc.—would be collectively owned by all the people, to be operated for the use of all and not as now for the private profit of the few.

The same as slavery was an injury to the individual slaveholder, and its abolition tended to promite his highest interests, so is the present system of private ownership in the implements of labor injurious, in the highest sense, even to the capitalists themselves, and its abolition would redound to the benefit of these as well.

One set of them rots in idleness, another wears itself out in a neck-breaking hunt after profits, and over the heads of all hangs the Damocles sword of bankruptcy, of shipwreck and of final downfall into the class of the proletariat—the class that has been stripped of all things necessary for production, except its labor power, which lest it perish outright, it is compelled to sell for starvation wages—happy if it succeed in doing that.

It would be thought from these premises that all classes of society, capitalists no less than proletarians, would join in the establishment of the Socialist Republic. The reverse is the case. The bulk of the property holding and exploiting class not only looks upon Socialism with suspicion, but stands up against it in an attitude of the most bitter antagonism.

Can this be due to ignorance simply? Indeed, so shocking are the conditions in modern society that no one who wishes to be taken seriously in politics or in science dares any longer to deny the justice of the charges preferred by Socialism against the present social order. On the contrary, the clearest heads in all the various capitalist political parties admit that there is "some truth" in those charges; some even declare that the final triumph of Socialism is inevitable, unless society suddenly turn about and improve matters—a thing that these gentlemen imagine can be done offhand, provided this or that demand of this or that party be promptly granted and enforced. Others, again, admit unconditionally the ultimate triumph of Socialism, but—having the "one thing at a time" notion in their heads, and that thing always the wrong one—they ride a hobby, and fly off at a tangent.

Nor is the reason for this odd phenomenon hard to discover. Although certain important and not to be underrated interests of the property holding classes plead AGAINST the system of private ownership in the means of production, other interests, which lie nearer to the surface and are more quickly felt by property holders, pull in an opposite direction.

This is especially the case with the rich. They have nothing to gain forthwith by the abolition of private property in the means of production. On the other hand, the disadvantages that they would suffer are self-evident and would be felt on the spot; the power and distinction they enjoy to-day would be gone at once, and not a few might be deprived also of their present ease and comfort in idleness.

Matters stand otherwise with the lower ranks of the property holding and yet exploited classes—the small producers, traders and farmers. These have nothing whatever to lose in point of power and distinction, and they can only gain in point of ease and comfort, by the introduction and development of the Socialist system of production. But in order to be able to realize this fact they must first rise above and look beyond the horizon of their own class. From the narrow field of observation occupied by the small producers, merchants and farmers the capitalist system of production cannot be understood, however much they may and do feel its harrowing effects, and, consequently, modern Socialism can be understood by them still less. The one thing they have a clear understanding of is the absolute necessity of private ownership in their own implements of labor in order to preserve their system of poduction. It is a forced conclusion that so long as the small manufacturer stands up as a small manufacturer, the small farmer as a small farmer, the small merchant as a small merchant, so long as they are still possessed of a strong sense of their own class, so long will they be bound to hold fast to the idea of private ownership in the means of production, and to resist Socialism, however ill they may fare under capitalism.

Private ownership in the implements of labor fetters the small producers, farmers and merchants to the sinking ship of their respective pursuits long after these have ceased to afford them a competence, and even when they might improve their condition by becoming wages-workers outright. Thus it happens that private ownership in the instruments of production is the secret force that binds ALL the property holding classes to the capitalist system of production, nothwithstanding the ill effects of the system upon the large capitalists, and notwithstanding its subjection of the small holders themselves to exploitation, and the caricature into which it has turned "property" in the hands of the latter.

Only those individuals among the small producing classes who have despaired of the preservation of their class, who are no longer blind to the fact that the industrial or agricultural form of production, upon which they depend for a living is doomed—only they are in a condition to understand the teachings of Socialism. But lack of information and a narrow horizon, both of which are the natural results of their condition, make it difficult for them to realize the utter hopelessness of their class. Their misery and their hysterical search for a means of salvation have hitherto only had the effect of making them the easy prey of any demagogue who was sufficiently self-asserting, and who did not stick at making promises.

Among the upper ranks of the property holding classes a higher degree of culture is found, commanding a broader horizon, and among them not a few are still affected by ideologic reminiscences from the days of the revolutionary struggles carried on by the oncoming capitalist class against the feudal regime. But woe to that member of those upper ranks of the property holding class who should be foolhardy enough to show an interest in Socialism, or to engage in its propaganda! The alternative promptly confronts him either to give up his ideas or snap all social bonds that have held and supported him. Few of these are equipped with the requisite vigor and independence of character to approach the spot where the roads fork; very few among these few are brave enough to break with their own class when they have reached that spot, and, finally, of these few among the few, the larger portion have hitherto soon grown tired, recognized the "indiscretions of their youth," and become "sensible."

The ideologists are the only ones among the upper ranks of the property holding classes whose support it is at all possible to enlist in favor of Socialism. But even with these, the large majority of those among them who have gained a deeper insight into social conditions and into the problems that spring therefrom, the information they have acquired moves them mainly to wear themselves out in fruitless searchings after what they style a "peaceful" solution of the "Social Question," that is to say, in searching after a solution that shall reconcile their more or less developed knowledge of Socialism, and their conscience, with the class interests of the capitalist class.

But this task is as impossible to produce as a wet fire or burning water.

Only those ideologists who have not only gained the requisite theoretical knowledge, but who are brave and strong enough to break with their class, are able to develop into genuine Socialists.

Accordingly, the Cause of Socialism has little to hope for from the property holding classes. A few of their members may be won over to Socialism, but these will be only such as no longer belong by their convictions and conduct to the class to which their economic position assigns them. These will ever be a very small minority, except during revolutionary periods, when the scales will seem to be inclining to the side of Socialism. Only at such times may Socialists look forward to a stampede from the ranks of the property holding classes.

So far, the only favorable recruiting ground for the Socialist army has been, not the classes of those who still have something to lose, however little that may be, but the class of those who have nothing to lose but their chains, and a whole world to gain—the Proletariat, the Working Class.

THE SLUMS

AN ELEMENT TO BE GUARDED AGAINST BY REVOLUTION.

However numerous the menial or servant class may be in all its ramifications, it is not now, and was not even in the luxuriant days of the declining Roman empire, capacious enough to absorb the whole propertiless class. The steady displacement of labor by the perfection of machinery, the concentration of capital, and a score of other causes, all of them the results of the development of capital, increase the number of propertiless people immeasurably faster than they can be taken up by the class of the menials. To these masses, whether they consist of able-bodied men and women, or children, old people, the crippled and infirm, unable to work, there is nothing left but to beg, steal or prostitute themselves. The alternative forced upon these is either to perish or to throw overboard all sense of shame, honor, and self-respect. They could prolong their existence only by giving precedence to their own personal and immediate wants rather than to their regard for their own reputation. That such a condition cannot but exercise the most demoralizing and corrupting influence is self-evident.

Furthermore, the effect of this corrupting influence is all the more intensified by the circumstance that the unemployed poor are utterly superfluous in the existing social order; that, not only does it not need them, but, on the contrary, it would be relieved of an undesirable burden by their extinction. Whatever class is superfluous, whatever class has no necessary functions to fulfill, must perish; this is a law that applies to the high and the low.

Beggars cannot even indulge in the self-deception that they are necessary to the social system; they have no recollection of a time when their class rendered any assistance to society. They are only tolerated. Humility is, consequently, the first duty of the beggar, and is the highest virtue of the poor. Like the menials, this class of the proletariat also is servile towards the powerful; it ekes out its existence from the bones thrown at it by the rich, how could it want to abolish them! Furthermore, beggars are not themselves exploited; the higher the degree of exploitation is carried against the workmen, and the larger the incomes of the rich, all the more have the beggars to expect. Like the menial class, they are partakers of the fruits of exploitation; what could move them to put an end to that system? When William M. Tweed, the shining star of Tammany, some twenty years ago, was unmasked and brought to justice for his wholesale plunder of the public treasury, it was this class among the population of New York City that stuck to him fastest; he had been a generous almoner to it; nor has the character of Tammany's "following" materially changed since then.

This division of the proletariat constitutes, strictly speaking, the slums; never yet has it shown the least spontaneity of spirit for resistance against the system of exploitation. But neither is it a bulwark of the present system. Cowardly and unprincipled, it readily leaves in the lurch those whose alms it has taken so soon as wealth and power have slipped from their hands. This class has never taken the lead in any revolutionary movement; but it has always been found on hand, during social disturbances, ready to fish in troubled waters. Occasionally it has given the last kick to a falling class; as a rule, however, it has satisfied itself with exploiting and corrupting every revolution that has broken out, and to be ready to betray it at the earliest opportunity.

The capitalist system of production has given strong increment to the slums; it steadily sends to them fresh rescruits; in the large centres of industry it constitutes a considerable portion of the population.

HARD TIMES IN GERMANY.

With the setting in of piercing cold weather the condition of large sections of the German working classes becomes critical. The iron and coal industries in Westphalia and Silesia are far from being prosperous. Workmen continue to be dismissed, apparently with the object of keeping up high prices. Complaints are heard on all sides of coal owners and iron masters supplying foreign markets at prices less than the home consumer is obliged to pay. According to the Vorwaerts want of work in many branches has reached so calamitous a stage that the measures taken to meet it are altogether inadequate. In Cologne, for example, where a communal insurance institution has started a bank to insure against lack of employment, the bank has had to be closed owing to the drain on its resources. The Vorwaerts calls on the State to take instant measures to relieve the distress by starting public works, by shortening the hours of labor and by organizing the labor market.

Probably one of the best illustrations of the general stagnation may be drawn from the iron trade. In the year 1900 131 kilograms of iron were either used or exported for every inhabitant. In 1901 the production had sunk to 89 kilograms. This year it will not be more than 66. Another illustration is found in the fact tha the number of marriages in most of the large cities throughout the empire is decreasing, notwithstanding the advance in population. In Berlin, for example, in 1900 twenty-two per thousand of the population were married; in 1901 not quite twenty-one, and this year the number will probably not reach twenty per thousand.—Correspondence of London Daily Chronicle.

THE "LABOR" TRUST

The capitalist press is fond of referring to the pure and simple trade unions as the "labor trust." In a sense this term is not altogether unwarranted.

The theory of the pure and simple trade unionism is that the condition of the workers can be improved by organizations that are simply and purely industrial or economic. According to this theory, the Labor Question is not a political question at all. Politics can go as it likes; provided the workers are organized for the economic struggle, all is done that can and need be done.

This theory is founded on the idea that the workers can be so organized industrially as to be able to wring from the capitalists certain concessions, despite the fact that the latter have all the powers of government at their command with which to combat and overcome every such effort of the pure and simple organization.

No economic effort of labor can be of any value that does not also embrace political effort put forth looking to the dislodgement of the capitalist class from its political power.

There is no wonder that the capitalists are endeavoring to stuff workingmen with the idea that they can form a "labor trust." Having for two generations had experience with the impotency and impossibility of pure and simple unionism the capitalists know that such unionism cannot gather the forces of labor in its camp. That camp is reared within bounds that are too narrow.

Only New Trades Unionism can organize the workers successfully. It has no capitalist plan to organize a "labor trust." It abandons the idea that the merchandise labor power can be cornered. It enlists the worker as a soldier conscious of the purpose of his enlistment for the overthrow of the capitalist system. Pure and simple trades unionism is an upholder of the existing system down to the imitating of the exploiters.

After many years the pure and simple unions have been able to organize but a small minority of the workers. When it tries conclusions with the foe—a test of resources, the empty stomachs of the workers against the well filled larders of the capitalists, the issue of the conflict is a foregone conclusion.

The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are gathering the workers together and animating them with the bond of solidarity to the rallying cry of "Down with the fleecing system in its entirety!"

* * *

The plea of Murphy, the treasurer of the Stonecutters' Union that he has a right to the association's funds in his possession as treasurer, is typical of pure and simple "solidarity." In the pure and simple union, the spirit of selfishness is so thoroughly developed that the triumph of one craft over another is logically being followed up by the attempted triumph of one member over all other members. If a particular branch in any trade can be "the whole shooting match" in that trade, why cannot one member of a union be "the whole shooting match" in the union?

* * *

According to reports from Milwaukee, Debs' and Boyce's organization, the American Labor Union, is preparing to take aggressive steps against Gompers' A. F. of L. in the East. This will be a fruitful bone of contention in the "Socialist" party and prove the charge of "union wreckers" brought against their Western wing.

"Drink of the Fountain of Knowledge;
Its waters giveth Power."

Books for Workers

IT SHOULD BE THE AMBITION OF EVERY INTELLIGENT WORKINGMAN WHO APPRECIATES THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN HIS CLASS AND THAT OF THE CAPITALISTS TO STRENGTHEN HIMSELF FOR THE PART HE MUST TAKE IN THE GREAT CONFLICT. TO DO THIS IT IS NECESSARY THAT HE CONSTANTLY ADD TO HIS STOCK OF INFORMATION. THE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE LITERARY AGENCY OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WILL BE FOUND ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. ANY BOOK OR PAMPHLET IN THE FOLLOWING LIST WILL BE PROMPTLY FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

During the past year the growth of Socialism has become a matter of serious consideration and discussion. Owing to the inexorable workings of capitalism—the intensified exploitation of the working class, the extermination of the middle class, the ascendency and domination of the plutocratic class, and the antagonism between all classes—as evinced in the coal strike, the recent election, the expulsion of national guardsmen from trades unions, the Krupp episode, and the anti-trust crusade in Congress, and in the tobacco and other industries, the attention of all classes has logically and irresistably turned to this great movement and philosophy. Some of these classes seek to utilize or combat Socialism, while others, mainly the working class, look to it for relief from the oppressive conditions so manifest in current events. Thus it comes that we note the hypocritical attitude of political parties, who seek to delude the working class with bogus Socialism, a la "the coal plank" of the regular Democratic and the "class-consciousness" of the irregular Social Democratic parties. Thus it is that we note the hostile views and utterances of editorial writers, plutocratic lecturers and prominent ecclesiastics.

In the consideration and discussion attending the growth of Socialism these latter play a prominent part just now. At present they are the dykes that the anti-Socialist forces throw up to keep back the inevitable flood. They would explain Socialism away by statements that are not true. Ignoring the capitalist conditions which breed Socialism they attribute to Socialism an artificiality which it in the very nature of things does not possess. They declare that Socialism cannot thrive in this country, despite the fact that its growth is the cause of the unusual activity of their pens and tongues. They fain would have their readers and listeners believe that Socialism is foreign to American institutions when the fact is that the greater perfection of capitalism and the right of suffrage here, make Socialism the logical and organic outcome of American industrial and political growth. They say that this is the land of individual opportunity, forgetful of the fact that the opportunities are dependent on the interests of the great plutocratic class. They prate of independence, when a small coterie of men control the industries and lives of all classes of the country. They talk top loftily of individuality when there is no individuality outside of the limits prescribed by capitalist interests. Let them dare assert their individuality by departing from their usual cant and they will soon have to step down and out of their precious editorial posts, their well-paid professorships and their dignified sky-piloting jobs.

The fact of the matter is that the growth of Socialism is inevitable. Political parties may trot out their fraudulent Socialism, the puny editorial pen pushers, the servile "teachers of science," and "the followers of the meek and lowly Christ," who defend the high and mighty Mammon, may act and talk and explain, but capitalist evolution will continue to make Socialists. That wonderful transformation which is changing industry from an individual to a social character, will increase the number of those who will demand that the form of ownership be logically and justly changed from individual to social also.

There is no other way out of the evils of Capitalism. Man cannot revert to conditions from which he came. Such a reversion would mean a return to barbarism. Man must go onward and forward. He must embrace Socialism! On then to Socialism!

THE PHELPS DODGE.

Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes, the son of a multimillionaire, and connected with the Dodge millionaires, has packed his trunk, left his luxurious home on Madison Avenue, and taken his abode at the "University Settlement", 184 Eldridge St. What Mr. Stokes' purpose is may be gathered from his own words. "I am opposed," says he, "to social distinctions which separate the classes." In other words, Mr. Stokes' purpose is, not to remove class distinctions, not to do away with the existence of an idle sponging class and a toiling sponged class, not that; his purpose is to blur away all he can the external or social distinction manifestations of the ulcer. These are circumstances that justify the putting of the case in even stronger terms.

According to the authorities for 1891, Mr. Stokes was in that year a Director in five corporations; of these he was President of four and Vice-President in the fifth. They are: the Austin Mining Co., the Dudley Co., the Nevada Central R.R. Co., the Nevada Co., and the Woodbridge Co. As far as our information reaches, this is substantially the state of things now. Such a state of things discloses the ownership of a large, if not a controlling, number of shares in capitalist concerns. This fact, in turn, points to large revenues, in other words, a large amount of wealth produced by the class that toils, and absorbed by the non-toiling Mr. Phelps. Accordingly, Mr. Phelps is a beneficiary in no small degree of the social system that is grounded on the capitalist inhumanity of class conditions. In and of itself, the fact is not enough to convict the "beneficiary" of complicity in the system of legalized plunder called capitalism. One may happen to be born into such conditions; he may even have worked himself into them; and yet he may be one of Nature's Noblemen. His patent of nobility would be the use he makes of the plunder thus placed into his hands. If he uses the plunder for the purpose of uprooting the system of refined cannibalism that he lives under, if he uses it for the purpose of rearing for the race a nobler social structure, in that case his title to his patent would be clear. Does Mr. Phelps put his legalized plunder to such worthy purpose? No. He uses it, as he says himself, to the end of blurring the social distinctions which separate what he admits to exist—the classes; in other words, he uses it to pereptuate the system. Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes' conduct justifies the calling a spade a spade. He is trying the vampire act of fanning the wound it inflicts in sucking its victim's blood.

The vampire's trick is clever; nevertheless the vampire's realm shrinks. As man's inroads into the wilderness drives the vampire back, so the humane tactics of Socialism—drawn along the lines of the precept that it is criminal to cry "Peace! peace! where there is no peace"—will, so far from seeking to blur, draw sharp the social and all other evidences of the existence of classes; emphasize what that means; and thus put an end to capitalist or vampire rule.

MODERN PLEBS LEADERISM.

In the first of the two lectures entitled "Two Pages From Roman History," published in these columns in the spring of the year, the point was made that the Labor Leader held in modern society the identical post held by the Plebs Leader in ancient Rome. As the latter availed himself of his "plebs status" to sell out the plebs masses, and as that "plebs status" of the Plebs Leader was the handle which the Roman patriciate found most available in their tactics to hoodwink, cajole, and exploit the plebs masses, so the former avails himself to-day of his "labor status" to betray the labor masses into the hands of the Capitalist Class, and this Capitalist Class finds that "labor status" of the Labor Leader the most available handle in their tactics to hoodwink, cajole and exploit the labor masses, the modern Working Class. The further point was made in that lecture that a complete collection of instances, where the Labor Leader got political preferment in consideration of his Judas conduct towards the worker, in the identical way that his prototype the Plebs Leader had received political promotion for his Judas act towards the plebs masses, would be a valuable contribution to the Labor Movement of America. Both points in one are underscored by the following passage from the "Railroad and Locomotive Engineering" for May of this year:

"Fairness of Labor to Capital may be set down as Frank P. Sargent's fundamental rule of action, and so wedded is he to this principle, that it amounts to a hobby, and it is probably for this that President Roosevelt has selected Mr. Sargent to be Commissioner-General of Immigration, and to better the conditions that prevail in that important part of the public service. Mr. Sargent has always been a strong, conserving, influence. He never spoke in the language of the agitator, whose catch phrases he abhorred and condemned. He has argued that the rights of employers were to be respected, and that thus workingmen would gain more surely, recognition of their own rights. The President expects that Mr. Sargent will give the same personal, patient attention to the reception of immigrants, etc., etc. While Mr. Sargent may be depended on to enforce the laws, he will also put an end to abuses, so far as an energetic and indefatigable Commissioner-General can."

The Sargent herein eulogized and who has been given a political job is Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, an occupation that is as risky as the average post in an army under fire.

No further comment necessary.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD."

Anent the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel franchise a great squabble has arisen among the Money-Bags who control the capitalist press. Some favor and some do not favor the granting of the franchise. And both sets set themselves up as deciding for "the public good." Opportunity is hereby afforded to kill two flies with one clap.

Who set up these papers? Was a public vote taken upon them? Indeed not! A set of Money-Bags met and decided to set up a newspaper business, the same as some other set may have met on the same day and hour and decided to set up a peanut stand business. In the one case as in the other, the concern is a private undertaking started for private profit. "The public," in such cases, is taken into consideration exactly in the same way that fish is taken into consideration by excursionists on a fishing expedition, or people embarking in the fishing business—to be caught. Passing impudent is, accordingly, the impudence of capitalist papers when they set up the claim that they represent "The Public." And there lies one fly.

The other fly is this: Ad nauseam we are told that we are a homogeneous people, not divided into classes. The claim has been so thoroughly triturated that one should think those who make it would feel ashamed to repeat it. But shame is no part of the Capitalist Class make-up. Accordingly, the claim reappears in the pretence that these papers are speaking for "the public good," and that they represent the public. In reappearing the claim furnishes the ammunition to blow it up into fragments.

As already shown, these papers do not essentially differ from any other peanut stand. And yet they fill the eyes of the unthinking multitude. Somebody speaks through them. Who speaks? Sir Money-Bags. Why does not the multitude? Because it has no wealth with which to set up such well equipped newspaper peanut stands. In other words, the fact that these papers exist and can pretend to speak for "The Public" is a proof of the existence of the classes, and is a further proof of class domination; the property-holding class alone is heard; the other class is not heard, cannot be heard, is not counted.

And thus "The Public" is in this as in all other instances, narrowed down to our RULERS. One set, holding stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Corporation, declares itself in favor of the tunnel under this city; the other set, holding stock of the New York Central Railroad Corporation, to whom a Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel under New York would mean competition for traffic and resulting shrinkage of dividends, opposes the tunnel,—and both claim to be "The Public"; and one of them goes even so far in its vindication of "The Public" that, in "The Public's" name, it—a private concern—declares the Aldermen who oppose its views and who have at least gone through the form of a public election—to be "morally and mentally incapable of deciding for the public good" ! ! !

The spectacle is worth watching—and understanding.

THE HAVERHILL CAMPAIGN.

The vote polled by Flanders, the mayoralty candidate in Haverhill, Mass., of the party there called "Socialist" and elsewhere "Social Democratic," has given fresh opportunity for the spokesmen of that concern throughout the land to go into renewed ecstasy. Flanders came near being elected, polling over 2,000 votes, fully 1,000 more than his regular Democratic, and but a few less than his Republican, competitor. Whatever occurrence falls in line with the facts previously gathered and that are the premises of a theory, is welcome to the observer. In this sense the Flanders vote is a good subject to send also the Socialist Labor Party man into ecstasy. It reinforces the conclusions of the Socialist Labor Party when it pronounces its "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, adversary a bogus Socialist party, capable only of inviting disaster.

What were the methods employed in the Flanders campaign? Evidently furnished with an abundance of money—in itself cause for grave suspicion—the Haverhill "Socialist" campaign managers bought large advertising space in the "Gazette" of its town, and boomed Flanders in regular patent medicine style, both in point of the contents of the advertisement and in point of the size of the typography. One of these advertisements, spread across the paper in big type, was typical of the whole affair. It read this way:

"The election of Flanders is conceded.—MAKE IT A MAJORITY."

Pause and contemplate:

There is a vast quantity of thoughtless voters. Some of them are men who look upon election as a looker-on at a race does at the races. Others of these are folks of no convictions, consequently, of weak moral stamina: these ever wish to be "on the winning side," nothing sickens this class of people so much as to find themselves "on the losing side." The line of demarcation between the two is hard to draw. Certain it is that the two are types of an utterly unreliable element. In campaigns where the issue is, at best, a "reform" it matters little whether the candidate elected was boosted over the-stile by the votes of such as these. In campaigns, however, where the issue is a revolution, a class revolution, it obviously does matter greatly by whose efforts the revolutionary candidate comes into power. Is he raised there on the shields of men who know what he stands for and want it, who mean he shall execute what they want, and who will know the reason why if he fail. If so, the revolution is safe. Is he, on the contrary swept into power by thoughtless folks, who neither know nor care for what he represents, who will not hold him to his programme, who may even go back upon him and leave him in the lurch if he proceed to execute it? If so the revolution has shipwrecked. Obviously, none more anxiously than the bona fide Socialist will watch the element by whose efforts his candidate is supported: he will go the full length of abstaining from lures and stampede-producing methods, he will resist such methods. Obviously, again, the party that claims to be Socialist and deliberately indulges in such devices is either feather-brained or is run by scamps. It is either feather-brained in that it plays with fire and will bring on a conflagration that will consume it and its followers; or it is run by scamps in that they but seek promotion and care not on whose shoulders they step to get it. "The election of Flanders is conceded—make it a majority" was a campaign slogan in Haverhill that fully characterizes the party that used it as BOGUS SOCIALIST.

Whether honest or dishonest—that matters little in this connection—the Bogus Socialist party, alias Social Democracy, is to be avoided, and closely watched. Disaster is the only fruit possible from that tree. It would be disastrous if it is allowed, through its possible scampishness, to bury the fair name of Socialism under the stigma of a patent medicine swindle; it would be disastrous if it is allowed, through its possible well-meaning ignorance, to bury the Socialist Movement of the land in an American Pere Lachaise ditch.

The men to be attracted to Socialism must be attracted upon its merits. No patent medicine devices will stand. In the midst of the turmoil created by capitalist political methods, come the political methods of the Bogus Socialists, creating infinitely more confusion.

All the firmer, all the steadier, all the more spirited must be the posture of the Socialist Labor Party. All honor to the stalwart handful in Haverhill that were not carried off their feet but stuck firmly to the S. L. P. colors.

* * *

The plea of Secretary of War Root that Congress place the militia on a more modern and national basis should not be lost on the average member of the working class. The secretary lays great stress on the militia as an agency "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions," and demands that its relation to the federal government be defined. What is in the secretary's mind may partly be gathered from the questions that arose from the employment of federal troops in the Chicago strike in 1894 and from their prospective employment in the miners' strike in Pennsylvania this year. The need of a strongly centralized military organization in all the States, that will be independent of local influence in time of strikes, is felt by the capitalist class. In fact the capitalist press at the close of the last mentioned strike, in a discussion of the efficacy of the militia in Pennsylvania made this clear, while the Schenectady episode has only served to bring the matter home to them all the more forcibly. There is no doubt that the secretary's plan would answer this necessity and that under it strikes, like those named, could be brought within the scope of the constitutional clause quoted. The easy facility with which European countries handle their troops in time of great industrial conflicts would then be duplicated here, and "we" would truly have a great body of soldiers in the service of the capitalist class, so officered and led as to no longer justify the secretary's descriptive phrase of "unprofessional citizen soldiery." We hope the average member of the working class enjoys the prospect and, if he doesn't, that he realizes the folly of voting for a class who is interested in the perpetuation of it.

* * *

It is often asked "what good is Socialism, anyway? It is an abstract idea of no practical benefit" On the contrary, Socialism is a mighty factor in obtaining many of the advantages which the working class at present enjoy. Socialist criticism and attack has caused the capitalist class to initiate the palliative measures with which it hopes to stave off its doom. Better factories, sanitary conditions, more parks, libraries, educational lectures, concerts, tenement house reform, and innumerable other things have been the result of the Socialist efforts. They are the tubs that capitalism throws to the whale. The whale accepts but is not fooled by them.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. O'G., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Connolly is due here soon. Your letter will be shown him. In the meantime, are you sure that his name appears as the speaker on that "Independent Labor Party" platform, with his knowledge and consent? Shall let you know Connolly's answer.

S. P. B., SALEM, O.—"Bessie F. Keingaroo," as you call the individual, is not a member of the Socialist Labor Party. His resignation was not accepted. Seeing that it contained the charge of treason against the Party, he was summoned to appear before the Grievance Committee of the section. He failed to, and was thereupon expelled as a common libeler.

T. M. R., LOWELL, MASS.—If the member's suspension is due to his non-payment of dues, his reinstatement is predicated upon his squaring himself in his arrears. If the suspension was upon trial, and suspension was a punishment you will have to inquire from the National Executive Committee. The point is new. It is not our province to interpret the constitution.

T. S., NEW YORK.—Far from it. Not only did the late Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance convention not question Brower's integrity and honesty, but it expressly commended him on that head. Another secretary was elected in his place because the convention did not share Brower's views on some matters of policy, and on these matters Brower expressed his views with clearness and perfect candor.

A. L., FAIRFIELD, CT.—The Socialist Republic is no asylum for mooncalves; neither will it be brought about by the logic that consists in splitting hairs, or empty phrases.

P. H., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Don't run away from the question. Why, if it is proper to rank yourself under a Tobin and bore from within his union, would it be wrong for you to rank yourself under him and bore from within a Union Labor party, that he might start?

C. L. J., SLOCAN CITY, B. C.—"Property" and "wealth" are technical terms. "Wealth" is the product of Labor; "property" covers an additional idea, it embraces also the idea of a system of ownership. Owing to this fact, the term "property" to-day implies wealth HELD UNDER PRIVATE OWNERSHIP. Hence the deep philosophy of Franklin's utterance: "Property (mark you, "property," not "wealth") is the creature of society." In other words, the system of ownership is the creature of law. Modern, or capitalist, society has created the system of private ownership. Hence it is strictly correct to say that "the capitalist class holds property more sacred than life": it holds that life (of course, of the working people) may be justly sacrificed for the purpose of upholding the sanctity of private ownership. When the capitalist says "the Socialists want to destroy property," he means by "property," not wealth, but the modern system of private ownership. The term "property" has come to stand, not for the THING (wealth) but for the SYSTEM of owning it.

B. F., NEWBURG, N. Y.—A great mistake! You lack the anatomical element for liberty. A man who goes into hysterics at the idea of tyranny is a man with unstrung nerves. With such people, the nervous reaction presently sets in, and they become limp. Moreover, such hypersensitive folks always are dupes. They are too "independent" to fill with dignity a place in the rank and file, and they become the toy of designing men who play upon their sensitiveness.

S. S., DETROIT, MICH.—You misapprehend our position. We hold, on the contrary, that a Union Labor Party is the only party of workingmen that has a right to rival the Socialist Labor Party. Only these two are logical. One or the other is right. All others are shams.

H. S., NEW YORK.—The Excelsior Literary Club's rooms are 235 East Broadway. You will find its lectures announced in these columns.

M. McD., WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Facts, man, facts! The fact is that Gompers is as represented in these columns, and that the alleged Socialists in the A. F. of L. convention "bored from within" by not opposing him. One more for "boring from within."

S. M. C., NEW YORK.—The 8-hour day brings us nearer to Socialism only in the sense that it acts as a poultice upon capitalism. It does this by, on the one hand, compelling improved machinery to be brought in, and, on the other, by hastening the wiping out of the small producers. As to the Working Class itself, it gains nothing by it. The 8-hour day neither lightens the worker's burden nor absorbs the unemployed. The improved machinery that the capitalist then sets in operation enables him to get along without the employment of additional men, as was hoped for, and often enables him to get along with fewer than he had. And as to those who get work, they must work with a so much greater intensity that in 8 hours they consume at least as much tissue as they did in 10.

E. O. C., DENVER, COL.—Judging from facts, as experience throws them up. A member of a Section sends in a correspondence. It is published. The Section reads it in these columns, and objects thereto, and comes down upon us like a pile of bricks. What is it that wisdom dictates under such circumstances? Evidently that someone be authorized by the Section to conduct the correspondence that it wishes to see published in these columns. It is a matter of self-protection for this office. Hence Sections have appointed Press Committees and notified us.

E.-V. R., CHICAGO, ILL.—Drop phrases and settle down to facts. Just name one Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party paper, that is owned by the membership of but a single State. Name one whose Editor holds his appointment by a vote of the party membership. You will not find one that is not a private concern. The People, however, is the property of the whole Socialist Labor Party. The Party elects its Editor, and can and does with the paper as it pleases.

G. F. L., RUTLAND, MASS.—Did you stop to consider that a National Executive Committee of "at least 21 members from different States" would bankrupt the Party in railroad expenses, if it met with the requisite regularity and frequency, or that it would have to abstain from meeting? Did you stop to consider that an "executive" of "at least 21 members" is too large for an executive and too small for a deliberative body? Section New York has under consideration a proposition on the subject.

B. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The typewritten dissertation, that Mr. Thayer got up in advance as an answer to the opening arguments of a debate, that he had not yet heard, can not take the place of a stenographic transcript of what he did actually say. The first question that now arises is this: "Does that typewritten dissertation, prepared in advance of DeLeon's opening address, contain all the points which Mr. Thayer actually made during his answer, and which DeLeon took up in the course of his reply? If any of those points is missing, the question is settled, and the debate can not be published. If none is missing, then the question of publishing the matter will have to be decided by the National Executive Committee. It will have to decide whether it cares to spend Party money in publishing such a long and vapid bourgeois dissertation as Mr. Thayer's, especially considering that that matter, if actually delivered, would have consumed fully fifteen minutes in excess of his time limit. A decision will have to await our leisure to read through that Thayer dissertation and De Leon's reply to Thayer's actual answer.

S. J., BALTIMORE, MD.—You seem to forget that vice is not perfect. If it were, criminals would never or rarely be caught. You may rely upon the bogus Socialist party committing many more acts of folly and perfidy, and thereby giving itself ever more away.

K. W. W., NEW YORK.—The "Socialist vote" cast this fall is not yet of record. Approximately it is 40,000, that is, the vote of the Socialist Labor Party.

H. P. E., ST. LOUIS, MO.—You have simply been stuffed. Now watch us knock those stuffings out.

During his immensely enjoyed vacation, De Leon was visited in Milford by nine Socialist Labor Party members. They were C. J. Mercer of Bridgeport, A. Moren, J. Hammer, M. Shaynen and Barma of New York; J. Harkow of Brooklyn; O. Castillo of Hoboken, and E. C. Dieckman and Danner of your own city, who were then touring the East. Party matters, of course, were discussed. To one and all De Leon said: "If I were in the city when the matter of holding a special convention came up in my Assembly District, I would vote 'Aye.' I would, of course, go on record protesting against the notion that such slap-dash and unsupported charges could warrant the convening of a special convention. But, in the first place, there is much other matter of importance that a national convention is the only place to consider them in; and, in the second place, I am anxious to face these accusers, and I fear they will have vamoosed the ranch if we wait till the regular convention of 1904."

Now, be more careful how you get stuffed next time, and admit the stuffings have been knocked out of you.

B. E. N., SEATTLE, WASH.—The clippings you sent only prove that your capitalist paper is petrified,—all rock without a vein of metal. But that paper is no exception to the common run of them.

H. T., NEW YORK.—The Socialist Labor Party will most assuredly put up a municipal ticket next year. It can neither be cajoled into "reform" fusion out of detestation for Tammany, nor can it be lured into the support of Tammany out of contempt for the falseness of the pretences of the reformers. Why are you so guarded as not to express frankly what camp you are in?

G. L. L., TRENTON, N. J.—Perhaps you do not yourself realize how weighty a subject your question raises, and prickly withal. No doubt "there is danger in the Socialist movement of leaders seeking to appropriate the science of Socialism and setting themselves up as a priesthood." If not danger, there certainly always is a tendency in that direction in such movements. Such a preposterous attempt was made by the "Volkszeitung" crew. As against that, there is an equal danger and tendency to the other extreme of people, incapable of understanding a scientific subject, bringing it down to their own level by simply putting any nonsense under its name. The "Appeal to Reason" is an illustration of this. Of the two dangers, the latter is the more serious. The former never lasts, and is sooner or later brushed aside, as happened with the "Volkszeitung." The latter, however, gathers mobs of fatuous people who lead to and bring on disasters. Fortunately, the Socialist Labor Party is here to prevent such evil results.

O. M. H., KANSAS CITY, MO.—"Storm Center" is good. We have had to deal with a "Geographical Center," and more recently with a "Logical Center." If your Kansas City Kangaroos claim their town as the "Storm Center," they but fall into line with the previous sets. The "Centers" should hold a convention. Induce them to. We'll furnish a Kodakist to snapshot the freak collection.

* * *

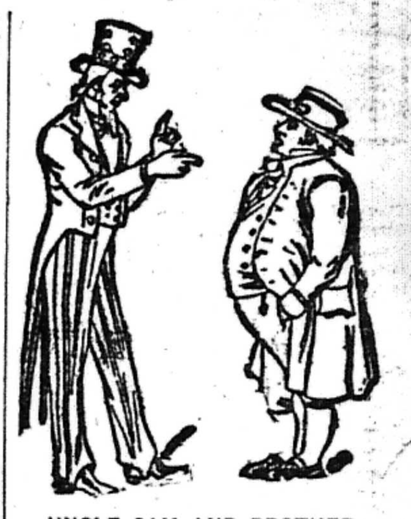
Carrol D. Wright ought to be awarded the prize for reckless assertion amounting to misrepresentation and falsehood.

Lately in an address before the convention of the West Virginia University, at Morganstown, he said in part:

"Socialism is the most ambitious remedy that has been offered. Socialism cannot well be defined. It has not a vital principle, because it has not God in it. It embodies no God because it does not recognize the God-given qualities in human nature. It is not a constructive force. It has no justice, no humanity, no progress. The Decalogue is as good a labor platform as any."

The fact of the matter is that Socialism can be well defined. Schaffle says: "The Alpha and Omega of Socialism is the transforming of private and competing capitals into collective or social capital." That certainly embodies a vital principle, for, as Schaffle points out it means a revolution in the present industrial society. It also embodies a constructive principle upon which capitalism itself is building, as exemplified in the tendency to concentration. It embodies a just principle in that modern capital is a collective or social product and should therefore be owned collectively or socially, and not by a class that uses it to degenerate and rob society. It is in accord with human nature as it is an evolution of the capitalism which has the approval of human nature, while it is the only plan in accord with that evolution that can realize the ancient dream of human brotherhood. It is based on institutions that will be conducive of social good, being social themselves, and not conducive of individual selfishness and class hatred, as are the individual and class institutions of to-day.

Carroll D. Wright, the defender of the brutal mine operators, may, as they do, talk of "God-given qualities" and the Decalogue, but his conduct shows that he, as well as they, does not possess the one nor understand the essence of the other.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—The working class must overthrow the capitalist class.

BROTHER JONATHAN—That's the most foolish langauge I can think of.

U. S.—Why so?

B. J.—In the first place, there's no such thing as a "capitalist class;" I don't know of any such difference as "capitalist class" and "working class."

U. S.—You don't?

B. J.—I don't. Where does your "capitalist class" end and your "working class" begin? The distinction is purely imaginary.

U. S. (beginning to quiver like a cat that scents a mouse)—Ha! "Where the one ends and the other begins?"

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—And the distinction between the two is "imaginary"?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—I think I know what you mean, but I'd like to be sure. Would you mind putting it clearer?

B. J.—'Tis clear enough as I put it. But I'll make it still clearer. One man has 100 million; guess you'll call him a capitalist; another has 50 million, guess you'll call him too a capitalist; a third has 1 million, ain't he a capitalist? Yet another has $100,000, is he a capitalist? A fifth has $10,000; a sixth has $100; a seventh has 50 cents. Where are you going to draw the line? One day I hear how a capitalist of $100,000 "smoked out" a lot of middle class people, and another day I hear of a capitalist having gulped up the property of a millionaire. Unless you can draw the line sharp between capitalists and non-capitalists your distinction is foolish.

U. S.—Now I understand you. Have you ever seen an elephant?

B. J.—Certainly!

U. S.—What is he, a plant or an animal?

B. J.—An animal, of course.

U. S.—Quite sure?

B. J.—Quite sure.

U. S.—And have you ever seen a cocoanut tree?

B. J.—I have.

U. S.—What is it, an animal or a plant?

B. J.—A plant, of course.

U. S.—Quite sure?

B. J.—Quite sure.

U. S.—Accordingly you distinguish between a plant and an animal?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Well, old boy, according to what you said before, you must be very foolish to make such a distinction. If you descend along the line of plants and animals you will come to things that you can't tell whether they are plants or animals. Since there is no such thing as drawing a sharp line between plants and animals, because at a very low grade of development they merge into one, it must follow that an elephant may be a plant and a cocoanut tree may be an animal. Do you realize what a horse's tail you make of yourself when you claim that there can be no difference between the capitalist class and the working class simply because at a low grade of development the two merge into one?

B. J. seeks consolation in his snuff-box.

U. S.—The man who has nothing to sell but his labor power is of the working class. He cannot set his labor power at work unless he has access to the tools of production, hence he is the slave of the class that owns these tools of production—machinery, factories, mills, land, etc. He may own $5 or $50, and he may have $100 or more in the savings banks, but that property is not capital, and its owner is not a capitalist, because that property is not enough to equip himself with the machinery of production, without which he must starve or sell himself to the man who does own such machinery. His property is not worth mentioning.

B. J.—I shall grant that. All such are of the working class. But are all the others capitalists?

U. S.—All the others belong to the property-holding class. But they do not all hold an equal amount. The less of it they hold, the less able they are to compete with the bigger ones. That portion of them whose property is so small that it is bound to go down is the middle class; that portion of them whose property is large enough to smoke out lesser fellows constitutes the capitalist class proper. Among them there also is going on a struggle; individuals are ruined, but sufficient individuals remain to profit by this ruin, to absorb the wealth of the ruined and constitute the capitalist class. Catch on?

B. J.—Guess I begin to see.

U. S.—And the quicker you do the better. Then the scales will fall from your eyes. Then you will be able to understand why it is that the working class must stand upon its own pins, not lean upon the capitalist class, set up its own political party, and mop the floor with the bosses at the hustings.

REMEMBER "MOZLE" CIGARETTES

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Likes the Xmas Box Idea.

To The Daily and The Weekly People.—The suggestion of "A F. W." that each Comrade contribute one day's pay for the benefit of The Daily People strikes me so favorably that I take pleasure in contributing $5 for the "Special Xmas Box.

J. Sh—.

New York, Dec. 7.

Ought to Have Retained Their Old Name of "Populists."

To The Daily and Weekly People,—The following letter was sent to Arbetaren, and will be published in that paper next week. The writer of the letter requests that it be also published in The Daily People. For that reason I herewith give a translation of the same.

V. F.

New York, Dec. 4, 1902.

To the Arbetaren—Can Socialists ally themselves with other parties at elections? is a question that has often been commented on in Arbetaren, and that question may be considered by many to have been discussed enough. For my part it is only a short time since I became clear on that point. Now, I will try and explain how it was that I came to the conclusion that Socialists cannot compromise with any other party. Some time ago a Social Democratic club was started here, and as I have for a number of years been the only Socialist in this locality I thought it interesting to find some comrades here, and so I became a member of the club.

When the nominations for the different offices were to be made last summer the Democrats wanted to ally with the Social Democrats in this way: The Social Democrats were to nominate the candidate for judge of the Democrats and the latter were to nominate the candidate for Congress of the Social Democrats. A lively discussion ensued, for some wanted eagerly to accept the proposition, while others considered it an impossibility. Still others thought that the Social Democrats ought to nominate their own candidates and leave it to the option of the other parties if they wanted to nominate the same candidates or not, and the majority of the club members seemed to lean that way. But how can a congressional candidate, for instance, be nominated by two parties so different as the "Socialists" and Democrats or Republicans?

If I have not got a wrong conception of Socialism it wants the abolition of the wage system, while all other parties want that system maintained. It ought to be as clear as the sun to everybody that the same candidate cannot represent two so diametrically different demands either in the legislature or in Congress, or in any other service. For is there anybody that thinks that any of the other parties would nominate a real Socialist whom they know wants to abolish the wage system?

Neither can a true Socialist throw his vote for any candidate of the other parties, as he knows that such a candidate does not want to see the wage system abolished. Furthermore, a candidate put up by the Socialists ought to be so honest that he would decline to appear as a candidate on the ballots of any other party—if there would be any party stupid enough to nominate him. But probably they are not so stupid. Surely they know the merits of the candidate they nominate; for that reason I have no longer any confidence in a party whose candidates appear on the ballots of other parties. Or do the Social Democrats not want the abolition of the wage system? It looks almost that way, to judge by an article in Ny Tid, taken from The Worker, which I read some time ago. There the strike in the coal mines is considered and how much the workers lost and how much the coal barons lost, and the greatness of the earnings made by both parties when the work is run. Afterwards, when the big profits of the barons are considered, it is said that: "If the mines were owned by the State then the workers could have fewer hours of labor and still have increased day-wages."

This shows that The Worker and the Ny Tid have not had in their mind a Socialist State in which wage-labor should be abolished. They seem to want a sort of State Socialism with maintenance of wage-labor, as in the post-office. If that is the direction in which the Social Democrats want to go then they ought never to have taken the name of Socialists, but should have kept their old name, Populist, for that is the platform of the Populists.

Although I think that the position of the workers would be somewhat ameliorated by that sort of Socialism, still I am not satisfied with it, and no other Socialist is either who has studied scientific Socialism. I will not be satisfied until I get the full proceeds of my labor, and the full proceeds I cannot get as long as I must work for wages. No matter how great my day's wages are, as long as wage-labor exists I will not get the whole of what I produce if a part is subtracted therefrom.

Protus.

Condersport, Pa., Dec. 1, 1902.

You Bet We Are Right; Read Article "Unity Impossible" in December Monthly People and Be Convinced That the Suspicion Rests on the S. D. P. and Not on the S. L. P.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I have read your copy of the Monthly People thoroughly and I find that you are advocating the same principles as I have been reading for the last year or so, only under a different name, not touching the Socialist Labor Party so hard—you are certainly a bit down on us for some reason; for instance, you said in one of your articles (Workingmen and the Trust): "To look to the parties of the capitalist class—the Republican, Democratic and Social Democrat for the change is to look to the devil for the promotion of piety." Now, according to your statements on fourth page of the paper exposing the record of the Social Democracy, you may be right and I have no doubt you are, and it is well for you to attack these instances, but you will find as your party may grow stronger some bloodhound is liable to squeeze into it the same way, but the principle is what we stand for. As you will see in the enclosed "slip," we are attacking the very same thing individually and no doubt when our party gets stronger and stronger, guarding against such evils will be more and more of a necessity for Socialism will not come over night. So I pray of you, come in our ranks, for we are already strong and powerful and attack individuals, if necessary, in our ranks. We can not buy you, and we wouldn't if we could and we couldn't if we would, but I assure you, if you were the stronger of the two we would not attack your party. In the meantime advocating the same thing—it looks suspicious. Believe me, I am,

Yours truly,
L. J. REIM.

Waterloo, Iowa, Nov. 27.

(Enclosure.)

The Sixth District.

Dear Comrades: Down in the Sixth Congressional District, Comrade Frank L. Rice and your humble servant have been attempting to enlighten the people on the subject of Socialism, with the assistance and co-operation of such men as Hunt, Baxter, Bowdery, Frank West and that rugged giant, Henry Bilterman, and his sturdy wife and sons and daughters. Rice is the Socialist candidate for Congress.

◆ ◆ ◆

Most of the meetings were well attended. Everywhere we found the Socialist sentiment growing rapidly and we fortunately had an opportunity to talk to a good many of those on the other side of the fence.

I believe, however, that the Socialists over the state scarcely realize that the Sixth is the crucial point in this year's campaign. In that district, John P. Reese, ex-district president of the United Mine Workers of America, is running for is making a special appeal to the coal miners, of whom there are several thousand in the district. We, of course, are just as strenuously opposed to the Republican candidate as to the Democratic. But, since the Democratic candidate is making a special effort to secure the Socialist vote on the ground that he is a trades unionist, we were compelled to make our hardest fight against him. He had Mother Jones there for several speeches in his behalf. By the way, this ought to be sufficient to cause the Socialist papers to cease their glorification of Mother Jones. A woman who has no clearer conception of the industrial struggle than to go a thousand miles to support a Democrat for office surely ought not to be lauded to the skies. However, she did not do our cause any harm, although she tried to. Republicans, Democrats and Socialists alike agreed that she had injured Reese's candidacy. By advising her audiences to vote the Socialist state and local tickets and Democratic Congressional ticket, she showed her utter inconsistency and thereby alienated the Socialists. At the same time she alienated the Democrats and trades union Republicans because they inferred that Reese must be a Socialist. As a result Reese is now repudiating her and claiming that she did not come here to support him.

Fraternally yours,
John M. Work.

The "Appeal to Ignorance" and Its Campaign of Misrepresentation.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I have before me a marked copy of the "Appeal to Reason!" dated Oct. 25, 1902. This paper makes some of the most deliberate misrepresentations possible, and thus it takes its stand as all capitalistic papers do, to perpetuate the wage system.

To quote from one of its most important articles on the front page, "Socialism will give you a vote on the number of hours and wages you will get, and who shall be your foremen, superintendents and managers."

And so that is the socialism that they would inaugurate! The wage-system would not be abolished by the political crooks who claim to be the "Socialist Party." Of course, the "Appeal" is not their official organ, but it has their unqualified endorsement and support.

The wage system is necessary to maintain the power of the capitalist class, and to force the working class down to lower levels—this is the reason why "rich men grow richer, and the poor poorer."

And the "Appeal" advises "union labor men—to vote the Socialist ticket—not the Socialist Labor Party ticket—that is an organization that is kept up in the interest of your taskmasters." (2nd column).

Well, this is important, and if true the working class should know it.

Mr. Wayland, however, fails to show one single instance where the Socialist Labor Party has ever stooped to compromise a principle, or when it ever failed to denounce a wrong that was being perpetrated upon the working class. What was the inaction of Mr. MacCartney and Carey in the Legislature of Massachusetts when the injunction against Teamsters' Union was reported there? They were eloquent in their silence!

Some may say "that the time to introduce bills had passed." There was no one who said anything about introducing bills. Why did neither one of them introduce a resolution denouncing such an unjust decision against Labor? They had a perfect right to do so.

To quote from the constitution of Massachusetts: Part 1, Art. XXI. "The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate in either house of the Legislature is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation, or prosecution, action, or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever." Art. XXII. "The Legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require." And they call themselves "Socialists!"

There certainly was a grievance to be redressed, and they made no effort to do so. That was treason to the working class, and was certainly in the interest of the capitalist class. Like all other capitalistic parties, the "Socialist Party?" allows such conduct to pass unchallenged, and are ready to make excuses for the treasonable inaction. Some of the excuses are: "You must not mind a little thing like that," or "perhaps it was an oversight," but never a word of condemnation! And this how they stand for Labor!

They would try to sidetrack the Socialist movement; they have reckoned without consulting the arithmetic.

Socialism would abolish the wage system, and the capitalistic system of production would have to come to an end. That is the very thing that the S. L. P. has determined to do, because it is the real interest of the working class.

Where does that place the "Socialist" (Appeal to Reason) Party? They claim that "we are an organization kept up in the interest of the taskmasters," and then they claim that they represent the same principles that we do. Truly, the "Appeal" does tell a little truth once in a while.

This also conveys to our minds how they can pay fifty (50) dollars to men like McGrady and Haggerty to appeal to the religious prejudice of the people in towns and cities where there are large numbers of our class, who believe in the faith that these men represent.

They certainly must be "a working class party (?)" as all such parties have large campaign funds—especially when the condition of our class is worse than it has been for several years past. Evidently they want to decieve and mislead the working class, and upon these principles they came into existence as a political party.

"Time will tell." You have heard the old saying:

"The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine."

J. D.

No. Abington, Mass., Dec. 1, 1902.

Working Class Disenfranchisement in Virginia.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The official vote of the congressional candidates of the S. L. P. is as follows:

District 2—P. N. Wiggins............48
District 3—Thomas A. Hollins.......21
District 6—H. D. McTier.............88

On account of the new registration law, aimed especially against the working class, many thousands of workingmen did not and could not register, for this reason and also on account of general dissatisfaction with the new constitution, which was simply proclaimed, instead of being submitted to the voters for acceptance or rejection.

The total vote of the State was only 122,706 against 269,112 in 1900, showing a falling off of 54½ per cent.

In spite of these drawbacks and in consequence of a vigorous canvass, the Sixth district made a small gain, but in the Second and Third districts, where practically no campaign was carried on, owing to adverse circumstances, the loss was quite considerable. The Kangs in the Second and Third districts lost also heavily; in Newport News, their stronghold, they got only 37 votes against 180 last year. There are no Kangs in the Sixth district. The Kangs' candidate got 123 votes in the Second district and 22 votes in the Third district.

H. Adolph Muller,
State Secretary.

Richmond, Va.

An Appreciative Gift to The Daily People, and a Letter Full of Good Suggestions.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find money order for $7; $2 of which are to be paid on account of Monthly People subscriptions, the remaining $5 to be paid to The Daily People as a Christmas gift, in appreciation of the good work being done by the party press.

The Monthly is an excellent medium with which to reach the wage worker. It suits the economic condition of the workers and is clear and concise. By way of comment, let me say that in the Daily there is also an added improvement.

Let every comrade make it a point to get a few subscribers to the Monthly between business meetings; then bunch them together and send them in, or, collect same weekly from comrades and send them in then. Let us have a system to further our cause. We have a sound organization, built upon facts. Let us have a sound business system to place those facts before our class—the working class. We have got it, the Monthly People, standing pre-eminently first. Let us devise the best method then of introducing the Monthly containing these hard facts—"brain-food for the worker."

We here have chosen Sunday mornings in which to make a house to house canvass as the best time and place, not overlooking the opportunity during the week in the shop and in the evenings. Why even on the street car, I got four of the enclosed thirteen subscriptions to the Monthly.

We class-conscious workmen have a duty to perform. Knowing that, let us miss no opportunity to further the cause of Socialism.

We can by a systematic effort get 1000 subscribers a week. Let each member of the party get his quota per month. Start low, say five or ten a month. Then if easy to get, as they are, increase to twelve or fifteen a month. Comrades, make a mark, and aim for that number.

I desire for the furtherance of our cause to see some suggestions for the pushing of the Monthly. We have made rapid strides in clear class-conscious Socialism in this city in the past twelve months. Our work and our cause is gaining ground fast, and thereby getting easier to expound the truth, not only verbally, but better yet, by putting into the hands of the toilers, the brain-food necessary to life itself, at a suitable time, viz., the Monthly People, which the toiler peruses in his short, idle hour, after the day's work is over and before retiring to recuperate his labor power.

Charles Pollard.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 1.

CONNOLLY IN CANADA

Address of Section Winnipeg to Sister Sections.

Dear Comrades.—Greeting:

The comrades of Section Winnipeg have instructed me to write you in reference to Comrade James Connolly's tour.

We see in The People that the National Executive Committee of Canada are negotiating with the National Executive Committee of the United States about dates for his tour in Canada.

We therefore seek information from you in regard to the probability of his coming to Winnipeg. Are you taking up general funds for his tour in Canada? If so we will be glad to contribute a small portion toward the same. If not, what would the probable cost of his visit to Winnipeg be? We would be pleased to secure a date at the largest hall in this city for his lecture (or the theater if on Sunday).

Kindly give us all the information you can. The comrades of Section Winnipeg all agree that a lecture by James Connolly in one of the best halls here would be highly beneficial to the section and the Socialist Labor Party in this city, and would induce and arouse an interest in Socialism and the logical, scientific teaching of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada among the workers of Winnipeg (the metropolis of the West). It would arouse an interest in politics for the workers from the class-conscious point of view that the Socialist Labor Party advocates, which points out the way whereby they may intelligently direct their efforts for the emancipation of their class, that is, working class politics only—a complete revolution by the ballot, to bring the class-conscious Arm and Hammer down at the ballot box, to vote the Socialist Labor Party or nothing,—no compromise.

It would be in contrast to the job-seeking, old garment-patching, deluding middle class reform tactics, with which the workers of the city have in the recent past been bamboozled, and to a great extent at the present, judging from the way in which they allowed these labor fakirs to lead them round the streets on last Labor Day. An event they termed "Labor Day Triumph," "Successful," "Impressive," "Was beautiful and symbolic," "There was beauty in its make up right through," "A great Labor demonstration."

As a military and allegorical display of the British empire and imperialism, or as an imitation coronation procession, coupled with a civic and retail business men's parade, it would go splendid, but as a labor demonstration Punch or Life certainly missed one of the jokes of the twentieth century.

When the men who hammer boiler plates and rivets, and blaze away on stones and bricks in the parade come to the understanding that there are two classes in society—the workers and the capitalists—and that the capitalists live on the workers and produce nothing, that the only effective switch center is the political machinery of the nation, that all the nation's laws are expressed thus: the protection of private property or private ownership, that commercialism or capitalism dictates or directs the actions of all sections of society, that in this age of commercialism class interest is the motive power throughout the civilized world and the modern god of all parts of society to-day is the Purchasing Power, Money, or its value in possessions, and everything in society is practically ruled by it,—when these men come to understand who own the property, the tools of production, the machinery and lands, the means of production and distribution and communication, and that the switchboard of the nation is the ballot box and that the straight-cut Socialist ticket made effective at the ballot is the only medicine which will effect a permanent cure of the social ills with which humanity at present is suffering and bring about the emancipation of that greatest portion of society, the proletarian class, that wonderful class, the producing class, that patient long-suffering and exploited class, the toilers; that the capitalist class are enjoying their present power over labor by their efforts at that switch center, the political machinery of the nation, by gaining and maintaining control of that switch center; that there is a legitimate way for the world of toilers to gain control of that switch center, that is, by their own effort at the ballot box; that the control of that switch center should righteously only be in the hands of the producers; that any movement in sociology calculated to be scientific evolution of the human race which fails to take in the most humble unit of society, regardless of race, color, or sex, and start at the rock bottom, will certainly lead to disaster, confusion and injustice.—when these may realize this they will cease supporting the capitalist and uphold Socialism.

One of the truest conclusions of science is, "Man did not make society, but society made man"; so that the collectiveness in production and equal opportunity in every function or faculty of life can be the only logical conclusion of such sociological science if it is to embrace justice and righteousness.

When will these men come to understand that Socialism does not strive to reconstruct future society, or introduce mere theories, or try experiments?

Society will reconstruct itself. Socialism is a scientific step in the evolution of the human race. Its object is to establish equal opportunity through production carried on by the government—by a government of the whole people.

The state as it now exists will drop out of use, as will all armies and navies, militia and all such organizations as are calculated, and are actually used, to keep the toilers subservient to capitalism and in ignorance, and split up and disrupted, so that they will fight each other for the petty hand-outs from capitalism.

All wealth is produced by labor only. All production of labor is divided under the present system into two parts—one termed profit, the other termed wages.

When these men come to understand that S. L. P. clean cut Socialism means a revolution at the ballot box from voting through fear, force, delusion or blind enthusiasm for the old parties (which all amounts to keeping the workers in subjection and dependence, the only difference in the policies of the old parties being as to how to skin the workers the most in the shortest time and how best to delude them from seeing the point—and the labor fakirs come under this category to a pretty rank degree)' they will vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. This is a revolution from that kind of voting to each worker handling his vote with intelligence, class-consciousness and confidence, knowing that the balot box is the only place open for the workers to march through to victory and liberty; a revolution from widespread injustice to justice to every member of society; a revolution from the direst confusion and misery to a state of social harmony.

When those men who pounded on rocks, bricks and boiler plates in the procession on Labor Day come to understand these things, they will no doubt think how silly they were to be led around by the nose by these labor fakirs from the sweating place to give sport to their bondholders and task masters, and to demonstrate how subservient they are to the capitalist class. Where does the "labor triumph," the "impresive" labor demonstration, come in? The demonstration is the other way—hard-ground, stalwart working men marching in harness to the strains of a military band, and with a military get up in the way of an allegorical display of imperialism, which, by the way, included one of the rankest insults to the Irish people, while the capitalist array of civic officers and the retail liquor men drove in carriages with tall hats and fine apparel—I suppose that made the parade "beautiful and symbolic."

Yours fraternally, A. R. Ibbotzon,
Secretary Section Winnipeg.

CONNOLLY IN SAN JOSE.

Addresses Good Audience and Answers Original Questions.

San Jose, California, November 23.—The Socialist Labor Party here manages to keep its end up. This was manifested by a crowd of not less than 175 who attended the Connolly meeting on the evening of November 19. This, too, under adverse circumstances and conditions. A cold rain had fallen during the day, while in the vicinity of the hall where we held the meeting the Republicans were holding forth in honor of the G. A. R., besides a free literary entertainment on behalf of the Catholic church was being held as a counter attraction.

The crowd while not over demonstrative paid close attention to Connolly's remarks. His sarcastic, witty and bright references to the "Unholy Trinity," the wage slave both under the "Green Flag" and the "Star Bangled Banner," were greeted with laughter and applause. Quite a number of interesting questions were asked, several in particular deserving mention for the reason that they have not been touched upon in the reports of Connolly's meetings so far.

He was asked as to the attitude of the Catholic church towards Socialism. In reply he stated that this institution would exercise the precaution of not placing all its eggs in one basket for fear they might be broken. It would see that its eggs were distributed among all political parties. In his own country while the priests cautioned the voters to beware of voting for Socialism yet they did as much on taking the platform on behalf of any political party, that is, warning the opposition that all the tortures and furies of purgatory were awaiting them if they did not vote right. Most of the members of the Irish Socialist Republican Party were Catholics, but had the good sense to lay aside their religious beliefs when considering political matters.

On the question as to the difference between the trade and labor organizations of Ireland and this country, he replied that while in his native land the "union" in its nature and character was pure and simple yet they made no habit of endorsing candidates of the capitalist class which seemed quite the custom in this country. When they did endorse candidates it was men of their own class. He considered that one of the principal reasons of corruption in the pure and simple union in the United States was due to the great number of political jobs at the disposal of capitalist politicians. Hence we find here "labor fakirs" holding down all kinds of jobs from that of cleaning spittoons in city halls to that of Commissioner-General of Immigration.

The audience remained to the last and seemed well impressed with the lecture. Six subscriptions to The Workers' Republic were obtained and $5.55 was the amount of the collection.

Auburn, N. Y., Comrades Recognize a Good Thing.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed please find $8.20 for the 72 subs. to The Monthly People and 2 yearly subs. to Weekly People. Credit me with 52 and Comrade H. Beisiegel with 20. We will hustle for more, so keep hammering the comrades all over the country to get a move on. We want 50,000 subs. the first year.

Frank L. Brannick.

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 1.

A Few Book Bargains While They Last

Man and Woman. By Havelock Ellis.	$1 25
The Criminal. By Havelock Ellis....	1 25
The Village Community. By G. Laurence Gomme	1 25
The Life and Growth of Language. By William Dwight Whitney........	1 25
Property: Its Origin and Development. By Ch. Letourneau........	1 25
Taxation In American States and Cities. By Richard T. Ely........	1 25
Ruins of Empires. By C. F. Volney..	75
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DIRECTORY OF . . . TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.
Propaganda meetings at Pythian Castle every Sunday night at 8 o'clock.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P., meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at Horan's Hall, 255 South Halsted street, corner of Harrison street. Public lectures every Sunday. Henry Sale, Organizer, 43 Ashland Boulevard. Agent for The People, Felix Hanzel, 1322 South 41st avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth avenue.

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Grimm's Fair Tales.
Gulliver's Travels. Dean Swift.
Handy Andy. Samuel Lover.
Hardy Norseman. Edna Lyall.
Harry Lorrequer. Charles Lever.
Hypatia. Charles Kingsley.
Ingelow's Poetical Works.
In The Golden Days. Edna Lyall.
Irving's Sketch Book. Washington Irving.
Ivanhoe. Walter Scott.
Jane Eyre. Charlotte Bronte.
John Halifax. Miss Mulock.
Kenilworth. Walter Scott.
Last Days of Pompeii. Bulwer Lytton.
Last of the Mohicans, The. J. Fenimore. Cooper.
Longfellow's Earlier Poems.
Lucille. Owen Meredith.
Lorna Doone. R. D. Blackmoore.
Micah Clark. A. Conan Doyle.
Milton's Poetical Works.
Oliver Twist. Charles Dickens.
Pathfinder, The. J. Fenimore Cooper.
Pilgrim's Progress. John Bunyan.
Pioneers, The. J. Fenimore Cooper.
Proctor's Poetical Works.
Robinson Crusoe. Daniel De Foe.
Romola. George Eliot.
Sacred Gems from the Poets. Chaucer to Tennyson.
Scarlet Letter. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Scottish Chiefs. Jane Porter.
Scott's Poetical Works.
Shakespeare's Works; Vol. I.
Shakespeare's Works; Vol. II.
Spy, The. J. Fenimore Cooper.
Swiss Family Robinson. J. Wyss.
Tale of Two Cities. Charles Dickens.
Tennyson's Poetical Works.
Thaddeus of Warsaw. Jane Porter.
Toilers of the Sea, The. Victor Hugo.
Tom Brown at Oxford. Thomas Hughes.
Tom Brown's School Days. Thomas Hughes.
Tour of the World in Eighty Days. Jules Verne.
Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea. Jules Verne.
Twice Told Tales. Nathaniel Hawthorne
Uarda. George Ebers.
Uncle Tom's Cabin. H. Beecher Stowe.
Vanity Fair. William M. Thackeray.
Vicar of Wakefield. Oliver Goldsmith.
We Two. Edna Lyall.
Whittier's Earlier Poems.
Makers of Venice. Mrs. Oliphant.
Makers of Florence. Mrs. Oliphant.
Mill on the Floss. George Eliot.
Thelma. Marie Corelli.
Firm of Girdlestone. A. Conan Doyle.
Vendetta. Marie Corelli.
White Company. A. Conan Doyle.
Romance of Two Worlds. Marie Corelli.
Shadow of a Crime. Hall Caine.

New York Labor News Co.
2 New Reade Street, New York

Section Minneapolis, Minn.

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LABOR LYCEUM,
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Dudley Street Terminal, 49 Roxbury street, large corner front room, furnished; suitable for two men; S. L. P. men preferred; $2 per week. M. D. Fitzgerald, 49 Roxbury street.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held December 5 at 2-6 New Reade street. Eber Forbes in the chair. Absent without excuse: J. [illegible]. R. Katz elected recording secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week ending November 29 showed receipts $77.90; expenditures $[illegible]. The cash report of the Labor News Company for the month of November showed income $2129.17; expenditures $[illegible].

Communications: From Reinstein, Buffalo, reporting trip to Erie, Pa., and other [illegible]. From Illinois S. E. C. relative to [illegible] convention and election of [illegible] E. C. From New Jersey S. E. C. [illegible]ing payment of $50 on [illegible] fund, as per proposition [illegible]ton S. E. C. From O[illegible] S. E. C. in commendation of [illegible] proposed by the N. E. C. r[illegible] canvassers on the ro[illegible] James Connolly asking that [illegible] home trip be booked for [illegible] sail about December 23. Secretary instructed to proceed. From Los Angeles, Cal., reporting Connolly meetings held there with good results. From [illegible] New York, reporting expulsion [illegible] contempt of summons of Section [illegible] Grievance Committee to answer charges of treason and conspiracy against the party of: William Ihl, Michael K[illegible], Max Kroner, J. Bernstein, August [illegible]er, Hyman Starr, T. J. Kenny, A. [illegible]-Russin, Henry Gold, R. F. [illegible], Tzemakh Cooper, Peter [illegible] Kelishek, Thomas Crimmins, [illegible] Simpson, Joseph Lederer, A. [illegible]man, F. C. Fulling, S. Levin and J. Rose; also expulsion of S. Fuerstenberg, found guilty of conspiracy and treason. From Section Mesa County, Col., reporting expulsion for treasonable conduct of: T. M. Todd, W. [illegible] Moyer, I. A. Moon and George T. Davis.

A letter from Providence, R. I., reported resignation from the party of Thomas Curran. W. H. Carroll reported as to work in Binghamton, N. Y., and that he was from there going to Elmira, N. Y. Melko Meyer, Detroit, Mich., sent advertisement for W[illegible] worker for publication in The Daily People. Ordered published with some alterations. The Pennsylvania State Executive Committee inquired about operation of plan of canvassing proposed by N. E. C. as they intend taking up the work.

Resolved to meet henceforth twice a month, next meeting to be held on December 19.

R. Katz,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Received during the month of November from:

Scand. Sec. N. Y., list 108	$ 3.00
Sec. Auburn, per Carroll	4.00
30th A. D., N. Y., bal. list 23	1.00
Sec. Albany, list 51	6.00
Sec. Utica, list 186, per Carroll	1.00
Sec. Rochester	.60
Sec. Schenectady, o/c lists	11.00
15th A. D., Brooklyn, list 40	5.50
16th, 18th A. D.'s, B'klyn, list 41	2.50
Total	$ 34.60
Previously acknowledged	253.65
Grand total	$288.25

Sections and members are urged to see to it that all outstanding lists are returned forthwith so as to enable the S. E. C. to close accounts.

Henry Kuhn,
Secretary-Treasurer, N. Y. S. E. C.

SECTION LOUISVILLE'S OFFICERS.

The following officers and committees were elected by Section Louisville for the ensuing year, 1903:

Organizer, James Doyle; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Frank Giffey; Financial Secretary, Louis Fleischer; Treasurer, Henry Schild; Librarian, Thomas Sweeny; Agent Arbeiter Zeitung, Albert Schmutz; Agent The People, Thomas Sweeney; Press Committee (German), F. Giffey; Press Committee (English), Louis Kleinhenz; Kentucky State Committee and Section Louisville Campaign Committee, Doyle, Sweeney, O'Hearn, Kleinhenz, Giffey, Guth and Schmitz; Revision and Grievance Committee, Doyle, Schmitz and Kleinhenz; and an Amusement Committee of thirteen members.

James Doyle, Organizer.

CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Previously acknowledged	$266.13
11th, 13th A. D., N. Y., bal. list 81	.50
25th A. D. N. Y., list 101	1.00
D. Pollock, N. Y., list 201	6.50
12th A. D., Brooklyn, list 130	.10
Total	$275.23

L. Abelson, Organizer,
2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

CORRECTION.

The report of the General Committee meeting, November 22, of Section New York, S. L. P., should have read that H. Simpson was expelled by a vote of 27 for expulsion and none against, upon recommendation of the Grievance Committee for contempt of a summons to answer charges of treason and conspiracy against the Party.

Edmund Moonelis,
Secretary pro tem.

PROVIDENCE, ATTENTION!

There will be a meeting of Section Providence held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, on Sunday afternoon, December 14, at 2.30 p. m., for the purpose of discussing party matters, and for any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

James McGuigan, Organizer.

MEETING DISTRICT ALLIANCE 19.

Meeting of District Alliance 19 of the S. T. & L. A. was held in headquarters, 26 Monroe street, Lynn, Mass., on Sunday, November 30.

Comrade Young was elected chairman. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Voted that funds be raised for the expenses of the delegates to the National Convention. Owing to the absence of the district's secretary-treasurer, Comrade White loaned the sum of $20, to receive same back as soon as treasurer can do it. Loan accepted.

Report of organizer relative to condition of local 368. Accepted.

Communications: Two from National Secretary Brower relative to filing reports, etc., received and filed. One from Marlboro requesting permission to change name of "Shoeworker" to Mixed Alliance. Same was attended to by organizer. One from Marlboro requesting D. A. 19 to dispose of tickets which their local has for sale. Accepted and request complied with. One from Comrade S. French, delegate to National Convention, asking for instructions. Accepted and filed.

A bill from Comrade Henley for $2.40 for expenses to Plymouth and back. Accepted and ordered paid.

Quarterly report of L. A. 185 accepted and filed.

Committee on Organization reported on the general condition of various locals. Accepted.

Auditing Committee submitted report on the defunct locals, 269 and 252. Accepted as progressive.

Report of Locals: 267 holds meetings occasionally, 373 has initiated 16 members at two meetings, 330 no report, 185 no report, 368 none present.

New Business: Voted that Comrade Tracey make arrangements with Comrade De Leon to speak in Lynn on March 17 on the "Paris Commune." Voted that organizers of locals affiliated with D. A. 19, send written reports of work done by their respective locals, once a month.

Motion that D. A. 19 hold two meetings per month in Plymouth during the winter. Laid on table.

Voted that a committee of three be elected to raise means for the district by running an entertainment, to take place in February. Comrades Young, White and Berx are the elected committee.

Voted that organizer communicate with secretary of S. E. C., the latter to issue call for election of delegates of S. L. P. to D. A. 19.

Local 373, Lawrence, requested [illegible] for Saturday, December 14. Organizer was instructed to attend to same. Meeting adjourned.

J. White, Secretary.

CANADIAN SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The regular session of the N. E. C. was held at headquarters, London, Ont., December [illegible], with Comrade C. Corbin in the chair, and all members in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and [illegible].

Communications: From Section Winnipeg stating that they had taken up The Daily People [illegible] League matter, also ratifying Comrade Pearson's election on the N. E. C. From Section Vancouver bearing on their [illegible] propaganda, and stating that Comrade [illegible] had been arrested for speaking publicly and cautioned not to do it again; but went back at the same place [illegible] as before. Two from Section Hamilton: on one relative to writing on the ballot, the secretary was instructed that when he had obtained advice in this matter to forward same to Section Hamilton; the other requested that Connolly, the Irish agitator, be sent there on the 14th inst. One from Comrade Kuhn, National Secretary S. L. P., U. S., stating what dates Connolly would spend in Canada. The secretary was instructed to write Section Hamilton that as Connolly would be there on the 12th inst., Section London had arranged for a lecture on that date, and unless Toronto wished to have him on the 13th Hamilton must either change their date or bear the expense of both days. From Section Toronto ratifying the election of Pearse; also stating that they were acting in the matter of The Daily People Auxiliary League.

The secretary reported that he had received the signed application for charter from Brantford and had sent Comrade Darch down to organize the section on the 26th ult. A communication was then read from Section Brantford stating the expense of Comrade Lazarus in the matter. The secretary was instructed to remit the sum of $2.02 to him.

Comrade Darch handed in a report of the organization of Section Brantford, also an itemized bill of his expenses in connection therewith to the amount of $4.10, which was paid.

A communication was received from Comrade Darch resigning his seat on the N. E. C., as circumstances which he could not control would make it impossible for him to regularly attend the meetings for a few months, and he considered it the duty of every member of the N. E. C. to attend the meetings regularly. The resignation was accepted and the secretary instructed to notify Section London to elect a member to fill the vacancy. It was also decided to write Comrade Hucker of Sarnia, Ont.

Phil Courtenay,
Recording Secretary.

IMPORTANT FOR BUFFALO.

This Sunday, December 14, at 3 p. m. Comrade B. Reinstein will speak at the Labor Lyceum in Florence Parlors, 527 Main near Genesee street. The subject is: "The Process by Which the Working People Are Kept Poor and the Way to Stop It." General discussion will follow. Admission is free to all.

Saturday, December 20, at 8 p. m. sharp, Comrade L. M. Gordon will give an address at the meeting of the section in Florence Parlors on: "Trades-Unionism, Bona Fide and Bogus." Every reader and especially every member should be present. Election of section officers will take place at that meeting. Arthur Lewis will recite at the opening of this meeting as well as at the meeting in Labor Lyceum this Sunday.

Don't forget the Christmas ball of the section Thursday, December 25, 8 p. m., in German-American Hall.

TRAGEDY AND FARCE

History Repeats Itself in The Los Angeles Election—Bunco "Labor" Tactics.

Special to The Daily People.

Los Angeles, California, December 2.—Election returns for the City Elections held yesterday, December 1, according to the capitalist papers give us 136 votes for mayor. No doubt the least number of votes cast were for this office. The returns for the rest of the ticket have not yet been received. The official count is likely to increase this some.

The total vote for mayor was as follows:

Snyder, Democrat	9389
Powers, Republican	6475
McGahan, Union Labor and Kangaroo	3059
Porter, Prohibition	402
Schade, Socialist Labor Party	136

McGahan is an avowed anti-Socialist. This card will give an idea of the tactics indulged in to secure his election:

Workingmen Will Elect McGahan Mayor of Los Angeles, December 1, 1902.
Total Estimated Vote, 26,000
Divided among Five Tickets
Labor Vote:

Organized	9000
Unorganized and friendly	5000
Socialists not members of unions	1000
Total	15,000
Necessary to elect	7500
Votes to spare	7500

We Can and We Will.

Marx states in his Eighteenth Brumaire, "History repeats itself, once as a tragedy then as a farce." In California, the tragedy occurred in San Francisco, where the Union Labor party elected Schmitz as mayor, with the opposition of the Kangaroos. The farce occurred in Los Angeles, where the Union Labor party did not even elect a councilman, with the aid of the Kangaroos. This is the result of the compromise; it is the just reward of those near-sighted muddle-headed "Socialists" who always are ready to sacrifice principle for temporary gain.

The Union Labor party claimed to have the support of 9000 organized men and 1000 utopian "Socialists," not members of unions. They had a parade with just 822 marching and in vehicles (Kang paper claimed 5000). They had Schmitz fresh from New York, where he aided the Democrat William Hearst in his election to Congress, and was opposed by the Kangs in New York. Here in Los Angeles, the freakish opportunistic and crooked element of the Social Democratic party marched in honor of Schmitz; they shouted, yelled, blew tin horns and whistles in honor of Schmitz; they applauded Schmitz, and smooth, cunning Republican "Labor Mayor" Schmitz told the Kangs that the employers of labor are finding out that they have nothing to fear from the Union Labor party, and that the union men do more in eight hours than in ten; that capital and labor should be brothers, and that he and Willie Hearst, "who skins New York newsboys out of pennies," will see that labor will receive its just reward.

Some of the honest and clear-headed members of the Social Democratic party voted the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

All over the State the Social Democratic party is in disruption and up in arms in various factions on account of the compromise that Murray, editor "Los Angeles Socialist," Job Harriman and some pure and simplers have led them into.

Los Angeles is a health and winter resort; the workingmen are continually shifting around, and a large number of the proletarians do not settle long enough to have a vote.

Undaunted by our small vote, knowing class-conscious education is the essential thing, while the political parties of capitalism will disappear till a short time before the next election, the Socialist Labor Party have already started its work for the next campaign.

Secretary Campaign Committee.

CLEVELAND S. L. P. LECTURES.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold a series of lectures Sunday afternoons, to which the public and readers of The People are especially invited, at 356 Ontario street, top floor, over German-American Bank Building.

December 14.—Subject: Reform or Revolution. Speaker, J. D. Goerke.

December 21.—Subject: Cause of Modern Strikes. Speaker, P. Dinger.

December 28.—Subject: The Class Struggle. Speaker, W. Holwell.

James Matthews, Organizer.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

Section St. Louis will hold a convention at Walhalla Hall, Tenth and Franklin avenue, Sunday, December 21, at 2.30 p. m., to make nominations for the city election in April, 1903. The public is invited to attend.

C. Grupp, Organizer.

CALL FOR PRESENTS FOR THE FAIR ON DECEMBER 20.

The Daily People Ladies' Auxiliary desires to call upon the comrades and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party to contribute what they can in the line of presents for the bazaar and fair to be held in connection with the Masquerade and Civic Ball to be held on Saturday evening, December 20, at Grand Central Palace, for the benefit of The Daily People. Send presents to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Mrs. Brauckman, Secretary.

DETROIT, ATTENTION!

We shall hold our Connolly meeting at Bamlet's Hall, corner Griswold street and Grand River avenue (take elevator to sixth floor). The meeting will be called to order at 8 p. m., on December 11, as per notice, and will be held under the auspices of Section Detroit, S. L. P. Members, sympathizers, friends and the public are invited.

For Section Detroit, S. L. P.
The Committee.

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street.
ALLENTOWN, PA.—Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street.
BALTIMORE, MD.—Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia avenue.
BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street.
BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street.
BUENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
CANTON, O.—John H. G. Juergens, 1106 High street.
CINCINNATI, O.—Frank Geiser, 1067 Marshall avenue.
CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N
CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street. Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street.
CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Phillip Veal.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso st.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 493 So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd street.
DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frisema, Jr., 334 Arndt street.
DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Garret Stevens, Room 304, Livingston Building.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.
ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.—William Edmonstone, 205 Bow street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.
GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sloan.
HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 811 Central avenue.
HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Isaac Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.
HOLYOKE, MASS.—M. Ruther, 17 Glen street.
HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.
KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.
LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015.
LONDON, ONT., CANADA—George L. Bryce, 298 Gray street.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1-2 So. Main street.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder street.
LYNN, MASS.—Michael Tracy, 428 Essex street.
MARLBOROUGH, MASS.—C. W. Doyle, 57 Pleasant street.
MEDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham, Village street.
MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Almont street.
MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. 774.
MILWAUKEE, WIS—John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.
MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Sawyer street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.
NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2402 Iberville street.
NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, Box 127.
PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Austin Boudreau, 95 Meadow street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,511½ Main street.
PEORIA, ILL.—James Duffy, 214 Kettelle street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Edmund Seidel, 2125 Bridge street.
PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H St.
RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets.
ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, South.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87 Union street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street.
SAN FRANSISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street.
SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg.
SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street.
ST. LOUIS, MO—John J. Ernst, 2,219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, 2810 Julia street, John Feltman, 1019 N. Compton avenue.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street.
SALEM, MASS.—John White, American House, 23 Church street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1,642 Major avenue.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557.
SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarnstrom, 23 Wyatt street.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, General Delivery.
SPOKANE, WASH.—John Sigg, S. L. P. Headquarters, 246 Main avenue.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUTON, MASS.—John W. Allen, 7 Weir street.
TACOMA, WASH.—W. J. Hoag, 5631 Alder street.
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Charles Kemp, 1164 Queen street West
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y.
TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Koneczny.
UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Albert Surges, 235 1-2 Princess street.
WATERBURY, CONN.—A. S. Fogelson, 80 N. Elm street.
WATERVLIET, N. Y.—W. M. Corbett, 1134 Seventh avenue.
WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell.
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.—Tennant Fortune, 65 Kate street.
WOBURN, MASS.—N. Peter Neilson, 35 Garfield avenue.
WORCESTER, MASS.—Geo. Loke, 107 Merrifield street.
YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 3 Palisade avenue.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

Invitation to Working Class to Attend. The Questions at Issue.

Special to The Daily People.

St. Louis, Missouri, December 7.—In the past campaign and in the coming spring campaign representatives of the various divisions of the capitalist class have appeared, and will again appear, before the working class and ask them for their franchise. The capitalist class, large and small, who are organized under the banner of the Republican, Democratic and Social Democratic parties, appeal to the working class to vote for them on the ground that it will advance the business interest of the community. By "the community" they mean the capitalist class. By "business interests" they mean the right to rob the working class.

To do this they must have the political power, and then use that power to enact laws that will advance the business interests of the capitalist class against the interest of the working class.

The most striking characteristic of the working class is that they are absolutely propertyless and toolless. Stripped of the tools necessary to make a living with, they are forced to sell their labor power to the class that owns the means of production—the capitalist robber class. Out of the total wealth that they produce, they receive in wages enough to keep them alive. The rest of the wealth is stolen from them and constitutes the profits of the capitalist class. The lower the wages the higher are the profits and the better the business. And whenever that business is in danger, that is, whenever the working class go out on strike for higher wages then the capitalist class calls the machinery of government to its aid to shoot the workingmen down for having the audacity to interfere with "the business interests" of the community.

The Socialist Labor Party is the political party of the working class, whose object it is to capture the machinery of government for the working class and then use that machinery of government to make the machinery of production the property of the working class, and establish a system where every able-bodied man will have to work or starve. In short, the mission of the Socialist Labor Party is to advance the interest of the working class against the interest of every other class. At the last State election the vote cast in the city of St. Louis for the Socialist Labor Party was 470. This is not many. But it is a vote that can be depended upon when the time comes to strike at our capitalist oppressors. This vote was received, not by licking the boots of the dirty and contemptible labor fakirs, not by drinking beer and yelling "Freiheit" at some German Gesangverein, not by riding the goat in some helping-hand society, not by going in some underground passage, and quibble just for the sake of quibbling; not by catering to a lot of hypocritical skypilots who dish out a lot of abstract rot on what they term socialism; but by making war, uncompromising war, on the whole capitalist class and all of its auxiliary organizations.

Section St. Louis of the Social Labor Party will hold a city convention on Sunday afternoon, December 21, at 2 o'clock at Walhalla Hall corner Tenth and Franklin avenues, to nominate candidates for offices to be voted for the next spring election. Readers of the People and members of the working class in general are invited to attend. Come and spend a beneficial afternoon with workingmen who thoroughly understand their class interest. Good speakers from in and out of town will address the convention. Information about the party will be cheerfully given. Carry the news to your shopmates.

MISSOURI VOTE.

St. Louis, Missouri, December 9.—The official vote of the State has just been made public. It is as follows:

Judge of the Supreme Court—Charles Wipperman, 471; O. M. Howard, 458; G. Rudnick, 410.

Superintendent of Public Schools—R. Heitzig, 472.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—Emil Neidermeyer, 405; Henry F. Mueller, 432.

Congress—Tenth District, Charles Grupp, 219; Eleventh District, Henry J. Poelling, 113; Twelfth District, William Bilsbarrow, 35.

State Representative—First District, C. F. Meier, 101; C. Unsehim, 93; W. Cullerston, 93. Second District, C. Unger, 91; J. Neuman, 90. Third District, A. Fiedler, 37; R. Murphy, 37; Morris Biehl, 37. Fourth District, J. J. Ernst, 104; Frank Bomlitz, 105; Edward Breudel, 104.

Sheriff—A. Vetrecht, 434.

Coroner—B. Dulle, 420.

Recorder of Deeds—J. R. Strupel, 404.

Licensed Collector—E. C. Diskman, 449.

SPECIAL FUND

As per circular letter September 3, 1901:

Previously acknowledged	$6768.86
E. Archibald, Los Angeles, Cal.	4.00
C. Neilson, Los Angeles, Cal.	.30
Section Troy, N. Y.	9.00
Branch Union Hill, N. J.	1.00
Simon Olson, Marietta, Wash.	5.00
Joseph Scheurer, N. Y. C.	.75
F. Whisler, Redrock, Mont.	5.00
7th, 9th A. D.'s, N. Y. C.	2.00
Paul Pressel	.50
P. Wegener	1.00
Total	$6797.41

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS BOX.

C. Pollard, San Antonio, Texas	$5.00
A. F. W., N. Y. C.	3.00
Total	$8.00

REMEMBER "MOZLE" CIGARETTES

Monthly People

Ten Cents a Year

In order to stir up the workers who are gathering subscribers for The Monthly People, and to add interest to the rivalry as to who shall do the most for the party's new publication, Comrade John C. Butterworth of Paterson, N. J., has generously offered to present a year's paid-up subscription to The Daily People to whoever shall send in the most subscribers to The Monthly People during the month of December : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

To Comrade Butterworth's offer the management of The Monthly People will add a collection of excellent socialist books — in fact, a small socialist library :

This means that the one sending in the largest number of subscribers to The Monthly during December will receive : : : : : :

The Daily People for one year.
Capital, by Marx. Cloth binding.
The Paris Commune, by Marx. Arm and Hammer Series
Value, Price and Profit, by Marx. " "
Wage Labor and Capital, by Marx. " "
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Engels. "
The Socialist Almanac. " "

Should the winner prefer, he may, instead of the above books, select books to the amount of $5 from the catalogue of the New York Labor News Co :

Let all active comrades get a move on themselves and roll up a big increase for December : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

Subscription Blank

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

Date..................................1902

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Signed..Agent.

Agents Address..

GRAND FAIR.

Will be given by the Massachusetts State Committee, S. L. P., in connection with the Scand. Socialist Club of Boston in aid of The Daily People (official organ of the Socialist Labor Party) to be held January 29, 30 and 31, 1903, in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, Boston.

Gifts will be thankfully received by the following persons: Mrs. A. Vikstrom, 1 Sumner court, Dorchester; G. Nelson, 9 Ware avenue, Dorchester; George Lindegren, 11 Dexter street, South Boston; A. Jacobson, 52 Story street, South Boston; Mrs. K. W. Anderson, 9 Kenney street, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. Sophia Njurling, 144 Lenox street, Roxbury; Mrs. Sasche, 250 Ruggle street, Roxbury; Mrs. D. Enger, 1196 Tremont street, Roxbury; Mrs. Carl Gustafson, 57 Wilbur street, Everett; Mrs. A. Mortenson, 15 Pritchard avenue, Somerville, Mrs. M. Hanson, 141 Chestnut street, Everett; Miss Agnes Olson, 497 Beacon street, Back Bay; J. F. Stevens, 16 Lynde street, West End; Mrs. J. Powers, 20 Chapman street, Charleston; Mrs. A. Johnson, 184 Harvard street, Cambridge; Miss Sofie Fugelctad, 37 Crescent avenue, North Cambridge; A. H. Lyzell, 4 Eighth street, Cambridge.

Comrades of Massachusetts are requested to send in presents as soon as possible so that all gifts can be put where they will bring in the best results.

Don't wait for one another! Let every one take hold and make this fair a grand success!

The fair committee meets every Friday night at S. L. P. headquarters, 1165 Tremont street. It is the duty of every member to be present.

Dyer Enger,
Recording Secretary.
1196 Tremont street, Roxbury, Mass.

PLEASED WITH CONNOLLY.

Colorado Workingmen Won By His Masterly and Eloquent Exposition of Socialism.

Grand Junction, Col., Dec. 5.—The eloquent James Connolly, of Dublin, has come and gone, and all who had the good fortune to hear his masterly speech on "International Socialism" at the Court House last night were well pleased with his talk and are now warm friends of Connolly.

The seats were all well filled and many contented themselves by standing.

Connolly made clear the fact that the capitalists' program was the same in all places, which was to exploit labor of all the wealth produced, except barely enough for the laborers to exist upon and reproduce his labor power. He also made clear the fact that the militant Socialists' program was also the same in all places and at all times, which was to own all the means by which they live and to receive all the wealth they produce without paying tribute to any set of exploiters on earth.

Connolly said that if we wanted to help the working class of Ireland, the only way to do it was to work, vote, and, if need be, fight for the S. L. P. His stories were all good and illustrations fine. Twelve subs were secured for the Workers' Republic.

ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY.

December 11—Detroit, Mich.

December 12 and following days in Canada. This will conclude the tour of Comrade Connolly in America.

SECTION DAYTON, OHIO.

A meeting for the purpose of affecting a reorganization of the above section will be held at the home of Organizer J. R. Fraser, on Wednesday evening, December 24. All those interested are invited to attend.

J. R. Fraser, Organizer.